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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,138

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 70-81 (26-28). Tomorrow sunny.
Temp. 72-81 (22-28). LONDON:
Temp. 70-77 (21-26). Tomorrow
cloudy. Temp. 70-77 (21-26).
Yesterday's temp. 70-77 (21-26). CHANG-
SHAI: Partly cloudy. Temp. 80-88 (27-31).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 80-88 (27-31).
HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 80-88 (27-31).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

Austria	..... 8.5	Lebanon	..... 20 P.
Belgium	..... 14.5	Luxembourg	..... 14.5
Denmark	..... 2.5	Morocco	..... 1.5
France	..... 1.0	Netherlands	..... 1.5
Germany	..... 1.0	Nigeria	..... 3.4
Greece	..... 1.0	Norway	..... 2.5
Great Britain	..... 10.0	Portugal	..... 8.0
India	..... 12.0	Spain	..... 18.0
Iran	..... 25.0	Sweden	..... 1.5
Italy	..... 25.0	Switzerland	..... 1.0
Japan	..... 1.0	Turkey	..... 1.5
South Korea	..... 1.0	U.S. Military	..... 1.5
U.S.	..... 1.0	Yugoslavia	..... 4.0



Whitelaw Sees Ulster Politicians On Formation Of New Assembly

BELFAST, July 3 (UPI).—William Whitelaw, the top British official in Northern Ireland, met today with the province's leading politicians to discuss the new 7-8 member Regional Assembly.

In the first of the individual meetings with party chiefs, former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner of the predominantly Protestant Unionist party urged that the assembly hold its first meeting as soon as possible.

"I told Whitelaw this was essential," he said. But, he added, "Parliament cannot operate effectively until there is peace."

The meetings among the politicians followed an underground IRA conference yesterday which decided to continue the IRA's campaign of violence despite the possibility of a coalition between the Catholics and Protestants in the assembly.



KNEE-DEEP IN WORK—Vietnamese youngster taking break from the backbreaking task of transplanting rice shoots in the Mekong Delta. The adults continue their labor, however, as the transplanting must coincide with the summer's monsoon rains.

Cambodian Bombing Is Stepped Up

Pentagon Denies Cutoff Date Link

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP).—Tactical sorties by U. S. warplanes in Cambodia have increased by as much as 50 percent since last week, it was disclosed today. But the Pentagon denied that the Air Force was stepping up bombing raids in anticipation of the congressionally mandated Aug. 15 cutoff of all American war aid in Indochina.

The increase in the number of sorties was attributed by a Pentagon spokesman to a break in the monsoon rainfall and the Air Force's response to accelerating enemy ground activity near the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

The number of daily sorties of fighter-bombers operating in Cambodia has increased from an average of 150 to "somewhere in the 200s" according to William Beecher, deputy assistant defense secretary for public affairs. The number of raids by B-52 bombers has remained constant at about 30 to 40 a day, Mr. Beecher said.

Under persistent questioning at a Pentagon briefing, Mr. Beecher refused to disclose the maximum number of tactical sorties flown daily since the air activity was increased in the middle of last week. However, he said, "most of the numbers I've seen have been in the low 200s."

Field Decision

He said the decision to step up the raids was made by commanders in the field on the basis of weather conditions and tactical strategy. "When the weather opens up and you can see your target, it makes sense to optimize that advantage," Mr. Beecher said.

Moreover, he said, Communist activity near Phnom Penh had become "heavy" and enemy units were attempting to seal off key supply roads, such as Routes 4 and 5.

"There are a variety of considerations that go into it, and not all of them can be answered in this briefing," Mr. Beecher said. "The commanders in the field have the authority to react to a tactical situation, and they are so doing."

The Pentagon specifically denied that there is any connection between the tactical bombing rise and an agreement reached Friday between Congress and President Nixon to end all U. S. military operations in Indochina by mid-August unless Congress approves an extension.

Kosygin Visits Austria; Plea Seen on Europe Talks

VIENNA, July 2 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin began a four-day visit to Austria today, carrying a reported appeal for a change of plans by neutral countries to help achieve results at the European security conference.

Mr. Kosygin's visit is the first by Soviet premier since former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev came to Vienna in 1960.

Soviet sources said Mr. Kosygin intends to ask Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to abandon an Austrian plan for discussion of the Middle East situation at the 35-nation European security conference, which opens in Helsinki tomorrow.

Mr. Kreisky has long held that the Middle East crisis can have damaging side effects on European security and is a valid case for general debate at the European conference.

The Soviet government believes such a complex and highly charged issue would only cause complications at Helsinki, delaying discussion of questions of more immediate concern in the context of East-West détente, the Soviet sources said.

Austria failed to gain support for its view during preparatory consultations for the security conference, and the idea has not been pressed in recent weeks. Austrian officials said they did not know whether Austria intended to raise the subject at Helsinki.

As Security Talks Open Today

Russia Set to Discuss Any Problem

By James Goldborough

HELSINKI, July 2 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko announced here tonight on the eve of the opening of the European Security Conference that the Soviet Union was willing to discuss any problem that the Western nations wanted to bring up.

Mr. Gromyko said that his country "was not afraid" to discuss anything.

"We will take part in the discussion of any problem," he said. "It strikes me that any problem that the Soviet Union would do its best to 'make the conference successful'."

Mr. Gromyko was the first of the foreign ministers of the major powers to arrive here. Ministers from the United States, Britain, France and West Germany are all scheduled to arrive shortly before tomorrow morning's opening session.

In all, foreign ministers from 35 participating countries will be gathered here when the Finnish make the opening statements in Helsinki Hall, the modern concert hall near downtown Helsinki.

Their first order of business will be to deal with Maltese Premier and Foreign Minister Dom Mintoff, who arrived here late today and announced that he planned to insist tomorrow that the North African States be allowed to participate in the conference.

The Maltese had made similar demands during the final phase of the preparatory talks here early last month, delaying the completion of those talks. While Malta is not normally scheduled to address the conference tomorrow, Maltese spokesmen said that Mr. Mintoff will raise a point of order to be heard.

Mr. Mintoff is not likely to find much support here for his project to include the Arab states in discussion of European security, although some formulae is likely to be found to keep the southern Mediterranean nations informed of the proceedings.

U.S. officials tonight declined to estimate how long the opening phase of this conference, technically known as the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, might last. The Finns seem to think it can be wound up by Sunday at the latest.

The main work here will be to give formal approval to the draft agenda drawn up during the preparatory negotiations, which began last November, and were completed some months ago. That agenda called for negotiations in three broad areas: political relations; economic, scientific and technological cooperation and human exchanges. The agenda also includes an item that would set up machinery for permanent

War-Weariness

"We accept the people are war-weary," one IRA source said. "But we will not quit as long as British soldiers occupy Irish soil and prevent unity of all Ireland. All this talk of power-sharing is British propaganda."

Belfast politicians called the coalition, which would give the Catholics effective political power for the first time, a distinct possibility because of splits within the Protestant community.

In the election, the previously monolithic Protestant movement splintered into groups either supporting Mr. Faulkner's Unionists or Protestant parties with more militant policies. This resulted in a tie with each of the two factions holding 25 seats.

The main Catholic movement, the Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP), won 19 seats, giving it the deciding votes in any squabble between the Protestant factions.

The middle-of-the-road Alliance party, drawing support from both moderate Catholics and Protestants, is widely expected to line up with the SDLP and the Unionists to permit formation of a coalition administration backed by 49 members of the assembly. The Alliance won eight seats.

But the Rev. Ian Paisley and William Craig, both Protestant militants who linked their candidacies to the fight to fight the election, told newsmen after their meetings with Mr. Whitelaw they wanted no part of Britain's plans for the province's future.

At End of Senate Probe Phase

Nixon Watergate Reply in August

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 2 (AP).—The White House said today that President Nixon will speak out about the Watergate affair as soon as the Senate Watergate committee concludes the current phase of the investigation.

This phase is expected to end in August. In September, the committee will go on to other aspects of the 1972 political campaign.

Exactly how Mr. Nixon intends to comment still has not been decided, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said.

The presidential spokesman said he could not be specific as to how soon after the Watergate phase of the hearings ends Mr. Nixon would speak out.

Mr. Ziegler ruled out any press conference until that time and continued to decline comment on the testimony of witnesses. He reiterated that Mr. Nixon would not appear before the committee as a witness.

When asked if special presidential counsel J. Fred Buzhardt was representing the White House position when, in a recent interview, he described John W. Dean 3d as "a confessed felon," Mr. Ziegler said that he was speaking "as counsel for the White House."

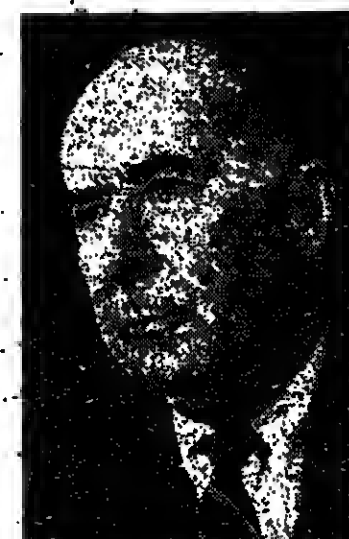
Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was not aware of the statement by Mr. Buzhardt before it was made.

In Washington, meanwhile, it became known today that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell will not give advance interviews to staff members of the Senate Watergate committee this week to avoid the possibility of leaks to the press.

Mr. Mitchell, who is scheduled to be the first witness when public hearings resume July 10, will submit to "closed-door" questioning the evening before the televised session, his lawyers said.

During the committee's week-long recess before the lengthy public testimony of Mr. Dean, opponents of the dismissed White House counsel leaked parts of his secret testimony to the media in an effort to discredit him. His defenders counter-attacked, more favorable portions. After the closed session, Mr. Dean's lawyers called a halt to the pre-hearing interviews.

William G. Hundley, one of Mr. Mitchell's lawyers, has said the former attorney general and



John N. Mitchell

Nixon campaign chief will not incriminate President Nixon as Mr. Dean did. But Mr. Mitchell is expected to corroborate other parts of Mr. Dean's testimony.

What He Knew

He already has said he knew of plans to bug Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex but testified he rejected them. And he has told Senate investigators he was aware of payments made to the Watergate defendants to keep them silent.

Dayan Pledges to Wipe Out Terrorists After U.S. Killing

TEL AVIV, July 2 (UPI).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today Israel will counter the shooting of its deputy military attaché in Washington with a campaign against Arab guerrillas, designed to "wipe out the terrorist groups everywhere."

Mr. Dayan's comment was the first by an Israeli official linking the slaying of Air Force Col. Yosef Alon yesterday to Arab elements.

He spoke to newsmen at Lod Airport minutes after Col. Alon's coffin arrived from Washington aboard a U.S. military jet transport and was driven off on a jeep. Burial is tomorrow.

"We will fight to wipe out the terrorist groups everywhere," Mr. Dayan said, adding, "I know that there is no exact proof yet from Washington but I suppose that one of [the Arab groups] did this."

"I see no motive for any other people," he said.

"We have done, we are doing and we will continue to do all in our power to hit the terrorists wherever we can hit them," said the former general, moments after holding the hands of Col. Alon's widow and three daughters in comfort.

Mr. Dayan, Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar and Yisroel Rabin, former army commander and ambassador to Washington, led the mourners on the airport runway as the coffin was draped in the Israeli flag.

Four Mirage jets escorted the Boeing-707 transport as it entered Israeli airspace. They then flew over the airfield twice in a tribute to Mr. Alon, one of Israel's first bomber pilots.

Mr. Dayan said it was impossible to expect that Israeli personnel serving abroad could be guarded "hermetically" from attack. But, he added:

"We hope and expect that the various nations will do all they can to restrict such actions and end the free transit around the world of those who plan such deeds, as well as their supporters."



Moshe Dayan

theory that Col. Alon was killed by Arab guerrillas, informed sources said. But they added that so far there was no hard lead to the identity of the killers. The State Department said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heath, Cosgrave Meet

LONDON, July 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave today discussed the results of last week's Ulster assembly elections.

Irish sources said they also discussed a possible visit by Mr. Heath or another British government minister to Dublin.

Officials said both men voiced a strong desire for closer working relations between the two countries. Irish sources said Mr. Cosgrave argued this could be helped if Mr. Heath or some other British government minister visited Dublin.

British officials described the meeting as "informal" and said no agreements were planned. They said the talks were mainly designed to review the result of Thursday's Northern Ireland election and to discuss cooperation between Britain and the Irish Republic in clamping down on the IRA which is outlawed in both countries.

British officials said the government is particularly gratified that the Irish Republic is taking strong action against the IRA. They said this has resulted in a marked improvement in relations between the two countries.

Parliament Clashes, Workers Boycott Over French A-Test

LONDON, July 2 (Reuters).—The British government tonight repudied by 276 to 266 a Labor attack in Parliament on its attitude toward France's nuclear test program in the Pacific.

The opposition charged the Conservative administration with giving inadequate support to New Zealand and Australian protests to France and urged Prime Minister Edward Heath to go to Paris to confront President Georges Pompidou "before any damage was done."

As the House of Commons debated the issue, more British workers answered the call by the Trades Union Congress (TUC) for a week-long boycott of French goods.

Postal workers refused to handle mail to and from France, while porters at the London markets of Covent Garden and Spitalfields voted to "black" French fruit and vegetables.

Newspapers printed in France, including the International Herald Tribune, also were turned back at the ports.

At the southern England port of Southampton, dockers decided to impose a four-day boycott on French goods and services. Ferries and the liner France due in Southampton tomorrow are expected to be affected, mainly on baggage handling.

Some Air France flights to British destinations have been canceled.

Widespread concern

The government countered the opposition attack in Parliament by stating that it shared "widespread concern at the continued testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere by any state" and urged all nations to accede to the partial test ban treaty.

China, which recently exploded a nuclear bomb, said France have refused to sign this treaty which seeks to ban tests in the atmosphere.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Julian Amery stressed tonight that the government did not condone explosions in the atmosphere and was well aware that it was responsible for the near center of population—Pitcairn Island—to the French testing ground.

But he added that there was no evidence in the government's view to justify specific representations to France on health and environmental grounds.

His statement aroused Labor anger. Chief opposition spokesman Tam Dalyell declared: "If the British government is content about the safety of the tests, why do they not persuade the French to carry them out in the Bay of Biscay? Why do it in someone else's backyard?"

Chilean Copper Miners End 74-Day Strike

2d Triumph in 3 Days for Allende

SANTIAGO, July 2 (Reuters).—Chilean copper miners abandoned a 74-day strike last night, giving Marxist President Salvador Allende a second major triumph three days after local troops quashed a rebellion by elements of a tank regiment.

The 9,000 strikers among the 18,000 miners at El Teniente, the world's largest underground copper mine, agreed to return to their jobs tomorrow after accepting a government pay offer.

The decision of the miners, whose strike has cost the ailing Chilean economy an estimated \$1 million a day, was a windfall for President Allende's government.

He hadly needed to demonstrate that he could still successfully negotiate with the opposition.

But with this capital of 2.5 million inhabitants still under a state of emergency with an 11 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. curfew, the president still faces a third obstacle. His Socialist-Communist Popular Unity party must get Congress to approve a 90-day state of siege.

Christian Democrats

Opposition parties, headed by the Christian Democrats, were solidly opposed to the state of siege, which would give the president and the army arbitrary powers of arrest.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Christian Democrats argued that the president and the army already had sufficient powers, with the curfew and the state of emergency, to control the situation.

In what has been interpreted here as a move to back its demand for a state of siege, the government last night issued a bulletin raising the death toll in Friday's abortive tank push to 22. It alleged there had been an attempt on the life of army chief Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzales.

According to the bulletin, the attempt was made by Capt. Sergio Rocha Aros, who was rescued from a Defense Ministry prison on Friday by fellow soldiers of the rebel 2d Tank Regiment.

Chile's multi-party system has been badly shaken by the uprising, which has driven home to Chileans that their precarious democratic system is very much at the mercy of a traditionally neutral army.

The pay offer to miners gave them \$9,000 pesos (\$224) in immediate bonus payments and a monthly wage increase of 3,000 pesos (\$15.60), retroactive three months.

Objection Is Reported

But labor sources, reporting the decision to return to work, said the strikers had objected to one clause in the peace formula.

This clause concerned the more than 60 workers whose employment contracts were ended because of their actions in the strike and which of them would be re-employed. It stipulated that those involved in common crimes associated with the stoppage would not be reinstated.

The strikers will meet again tomorrow to appoint a committee to discuss this point with the government, the sources said.

Brandt on Vacation

BORN July 2 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt left for his summer home in Hamar, in southern Norway, today to spend a five-week holiday and fishing vacation with his wife and children. A government spokesman said.

Top China Envoy Will Meet Nixon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 2 (AP).—Huang Chen, China's top envoy in Washington, will come here for talks Friday with President Nixon amid speculation that Henry A. Kissinger will soon go to Peking again.

In announcing Mr. Chen's planned visit, presidential assistant Ronald L. Ziegler said today, "This should not suggest there's a matter of urgency to discuss." He described the session as part of "ongoing contacts" between Mr. Chen and Mr. Kissinger.

An speculation on an early return by Mr. Kissinger to Peking, it has been noted that such a visit could coincide with the return to the Chinese capital from Europe of Cambodia's exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Undercurrent of Unhappiness Detected Among Romanians

Troops Fail To End Strike In Uruguay

WEATHER

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Iceland Says U.K. Frigate Menaced Ship

The coast guard said the Leopard sent a message to the captain of the Aegir that it would shoot if the Aegir fired another warning shot at the West Ger-

BUILDING BOOM—The 18-story Medical Arts building is no more. After standing for 46 years in Fort Worth, Texas, it fell into a 30-foot pile of rubble and a cloud of dust in 15 seconds. A parking lot will replace the demolished structure.

Dayan Vows To End Terror

which will stop the Palestinian people from expanding the scope of war against its enemies so that the war may cover the whole world."

Iraqi Defense Chief Is Buried; Officers Reportedly Arrested

It is not known whether the finding has any significance for women who drink socially during pregnancy. However, with

U.S. Raids Up In Cambodia

Union during the first half of this month at Moscow's invitation, Tass news agency reported today.

Progress Is Cited In U.S.-Paris Talk

PEKING, July 2 (Reuters).—The largest group of U.S. congressmen to visit China arrived in Peking today.

The group, comprising four senators and four representatives

arrived aboard a U.S. Air Force plane and were greeted by officials of their host organization, the Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Da

Texas Jury Frees F-111 Company of Fraud Charges

loss of millions of dollars to the economy as well as loss of thousands of jobs in the Fort Worth area."

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Only Communists, Criminals South Vietnam Again Denies It Holds Political Prisoners

Cambodians Clear a Section

radio broadcasts with lurid tales of beaten, maimed victims. But most foreigners who have been here any length of time can attest that the government's hands are not entirely clean.

nents of the government, even if they are not Communists, will be turned loose in the streets and rice fields of South Vietnam. By classifying them as common criminals, the government can keep

Tanzania Claims Burundis Kill 7


BOULDER, Colo., July 3 (UPI).—A strong earthquake rocked part of Alaska yesterday but no damage was reported, the National Earthquake Information Center said. The earthquake

was "felt strongly" at Sitka and Juneau, the center reported.

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

DUBONNET

aperitif international in 149 countries



DUBONNET is enjoyed:

- neat (always cold but not iced)
- as a cocktail (with gin or vodka)
- as a long drink (on the rocks, with soda, tonic or bitter lemon)

U.S. Armenian Guilty Of Killing 2 Turks

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 2 (Reuters).—A 78-year-old Armenian born in Turkey today was found guilty of killing two Turkish diplomats in revenge for Turkish massacres of Armenians early this century.

A Superior Court jury found Gourgen Yanikian guilty of luring the two diplomats to a seaside hotel here on Jan. 27 by promising to hand over to them a valuable painting stolen from the palace of Sultan Abdul-Hamid a century ago. The diplomats were killed in the hotel room.

AN emergency meeting of Tanzania's cabinet was held here and senior army and police officers were sent to the frontier to report on the latest border clash between the two countries.

Sources said that Burundian ground troops, supported by helicopters, crossed into Tanzania soon after dawn Friday and attacked three villages. In March, an attack in the same area resulted in the reported killing of about 80 Tanzanians by Burundian troops.

Burundi Kill 7

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 2 (NYT).—The Tanzanian government said Saturday that seven persons had been killed and an unknown number wounded in an attack by Burundian troops on villages in the northwestern part of the country.

An emergency meeting of Tanzania's cabinet was held here and senior army and police officers were sent to the frontier to report on the latest border clash between the two countries.

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Quake Rocks Alaska

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MICHEL SWISS

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To Drain Votes From Democrats

Calif. Leftist Splitter Party Reports Secret Help by GOP

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UPI).—Members of the Peace and Freedom party, a leftist splitter group in California, say they received secret funds from Republicans last year to finance some

of their campaigns and drain votes from the Democrats.

Reliable Republican sources concede that the GOP also provided some aid to La Raza Unida, another left-leaning party made up of militant Mexican-Americans, although La Raza leaders deny the report.

The California situation is similar to a controversy in New York, although it does not appear to be so extensive. In New York, high Republican leaders in the state legislature have been accused of helping to finance the Liberal party in an attempt to undercut Democratic candidates.

The Committee for the Re-election of the President funneled \$10,000 into California in 1971 in a subtle effort to eliminate Gov. George C. Wallace's American Independent party from the ballot, a result that would also have benefited Republicans. Any aid received by the two leftist parties, however, seems to have come from local, rather than national sources.

No Choice Seen

The Peace and Freedom party was organized in 1968, when the anti-war movement was at its height and many radicals felt there was no choice between the two major parties. A vast petition drive qualified the party for the ballot, and it has since been the Black Panther leader, was its presidential candidate.

The party has since run candidates in numerous elections and has occasionally contributed to the defeat of the Democrats. According to Peace and Freedom party leaders, Republicans last year paid the radical party's filing fees in at least five assembly districts and two congressional districts, a total of close to \$5,000. Peace and Freedom organizers received about \$1,500 additional to cover such expenses as travel, telephone bills and literature, the leaders added.

Much of this money was transferred by Frank DeLong, a consultant to the Republican leadership in the state assembly, according to Eric Garris, a young Peace and Freedom party activist who ran in the 6th Assembly District.

The current Republican leader, Assemblyman Robert Beverly, refused to allow Mr. DeLong to talk to The New York Times. But reliable Republican sources in Sacramento confirmed that party money had been used to help Peace and Freedom candidates.

First Contact in '72

The first contact with Mr. DeLong occurred in March 1972, Mr. Garris said in an interview. The Republican consultant reportedly agreed to fly the youth and another Peace and Freedom leader, John Haag, from Los Angeles to Sacramento to help recruit a splitter candidate in the 10th Assembly District in Contra Costa County.

Mr. DeLong reportedly met them at the airport and gave them a car and some expense money. Mr. Garris added: "He had a real nice car. We used to go up until the head of household is in the 45-to-54 age bracket. It will peak at that point, then decline. The median income for such families last year was \$14,056. Where the head of the family was a full-time, year-round worker, it was \$15,610.

Income continued to be highest in the Northeast, where the median was \$11,942, and lowest in the South, where the midpoint last year was \$9,668.

Only 3.4 percent of all males 15 and over had incomes of \$25,000 or more last year and only 13.6 percent had incomes over \$15,000. Only 1.0 percent of females were above the \$15,000 line.

The median family income for blacks last year was \$6,884 compared to \$11,549 for whites.

3,423 French Jurists

Oppose Abortion Shift

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—A group of anti-abortion lawyers, judges and law professors has released a statement signed by 3,423 jurists that liberalization of France's strict abortion law would be a first step towards "bad practices."

The statement will be sent to all parliamentarians. Following public pressure, especially by women's groups, the government announced last month that it had drawn up a liberalized abortion law to be submitted to parliament in the autumn.

After 60 Years, Grand Central Takes a Rest

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).

There were no more hurried footsteps, no more locomotive horns, no more clanging bells, no more derelict's groans. You could hear a man talking 100 feet away at 2 a.m. in Grand Central Station.

For the first time in its 60-year history, the world's largest railroad station was shut to the public at 1:30 a.m. It will remain closed each day from 1:30 until 5:30 a.m. There was not enough business, the railroad men said, to justify keeping it open through the night.

A Penn-Central spokesman said the shutdown would clear out derelicts and muggers and make it easier to clean the station. To implement the closing, nine early-morning trains were canceled.

U.S. Poverty Down, Median Income Rises

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—The median family income in the United States rose to \$11,116 last year and the number of Americans living in poverty declined, after having risen in both 1970 and 1971, the Census Bureau has announced.

The decline in poverty came wholly among whites and mainly among older whites. The number of black poor actually rose by almost half a million.

The nation's income median was \$11,116, up from \$10,286 in 1971's \$10,286. Part of that was inflation, but not all. The median family's purchasing power was up by 4.6 percent.

The number of poor Americans, as the government defines poverty, has fallen by 14.1 million, or 40 percent, in 10 years, but still there were 24.5 million poor people in the country last year, about one of every nine Americans.

One third of all blacks in the country were poor and about one fifth of all the elderly.

One of every seven American children under 18 were living in poverty last year. Among black children, that figure was two of every five, or 42.7 percent. The poverty level for a family of four was \$4,275.

The bureau said the average family can expect its income to go up until the head of household is in the 45-to-54 age bracket. It will peak at that point, then decline. The median income for such families last year was \$14,056. Where the head of the family was a full-time, year-round worker, it was \$15,610.

Income continued to be highest in the Northeast, where the median was \$11,942, and lowest in the South, where the midpoint last year was \$9,668.

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I DO—Thomas Bradley taking oath as the mayor of Los Angeles. Former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren swears him in, as Mrs. Bradley looks on.

In Festive, Sentimental Ceremony

Black Mayor Takes Office in Los Angeles

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UPI).—With temperatures in the 90s and the smog hanging like a challenge over City Hall, Tom Bradley became the 37th mayor of the City of the Angels yesterday.

Ramrod straight, in conservative blue pinstripe suit and blue-striped tie, the 55-year-old former policeman received the oath of office from former Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren before about 8,000 spectators on the mall in front of the tall, pyramid-towered City Hall building.

The ceremony was colorful and frankly sentimental. O.C. Smith sang "Impossible Dream" and Florence Henderson "Sound of Music." But, in keeping with the style of the city's new chief executive, everything was restrained.

The large, festive crowd, an even mix of black and white with a smattering of Orientals and Chicanos, was unabashedly partisan. And all seemed to share in the self-congratulation of having elected a black mayor for the first time in the city's 123-year political history.

Noticeably absent was Mr. Bradley's predecessor in the \$50-

000-a-year post, the flamboyant Sam Yorty, who after 13 years as mayor, lost to Mr. Bradley by a sweeping margin in the May 29 election. Rather than wait around for the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Yorty took off with his wife for a two-week cruise to Alaska.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Bradley signaled the caution that he did not use the pill with a greatly increased risk of developing blood clots. In this study, pill users had a risk of suffering a clot 11 times greater than that of nonusers. Previous studies showed risks of 10 times greater and 4.5 times greater.

In the gall bladder disease study, pill use among 212 women aged 20 to 44 who were surgically proven to have this condition was compared with pill use among 842 women of the same ages hospitalized for other reasons. Among those with gall bladder disease, 31 percent used the pill. Only 20 percent of the others did.

The authors estimated that each year 79 women in 100,000 who did not use the pill will develop gall bladder disease. Among pill users, they said, the annual attack rate would be about 158 per 100,000.

Link Is Found Between Pill, Bladder Ills

Gallstone Incidence Cited in U.S. Study

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—A 24-hospital study in the greater Boston area has revealed a previously unsuspected relationship between the use of oral contraceptives and the risk of developing gall bladder disease.

Among users of the pill, the study found, the risk of being hospitalized for gall bladder surgery was twice that for nonusers. The authors of the study, published in the current issue of the journal *Lancet*, noted that the estrogen in the pill may change the composition of bile, resulting in the formation of gallstones.

The study, conducted as part of the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program, also indicated—as have previous studies—that pill use does not increase a woman's chances of developing breast cancer. If anything, the study showed, the pill has a protective effect, since women who take it tend to have fewer benign breast tumors than women who do not.

The study also confirmed previous findings linking the pill to a greatly increased risk of developing blood clots. In this study, pill users had a risk of suffering a clot 11 times greater than that of nonusers. Previous studies showed risks of 10 times greater and 4.5 times greater.

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Argentine Aide Of U.S.-Owned Bank Abducted

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (AP).

The assistant manager of a U.S.-owned bank in Cordoba was kidnapped this morning, one of four new victims in the wave of kidnappings sweeping Argentina.

An 11-year-old boy and a German national were released after ransom were paid but the number of persons held captive by leftist guerrillas or common criminals still exceeds a dozen.

Raul Bernalchini, Argentine executive at the Cordoba branch of the First National City Bank of New York, was the latest victim. Police sources said the kidnappers intercepted his car as he left his home to drive to the bank and forced him into a getaway vehicle. His car was found abandoned.

Mr. Bernalchini also is vice-president of the Chamber of Foreign Commerce.

Freud during the weekend were Hans Kurt Gebhardt, a German engineer with the Silvana hosiery manufacturer and Oscar Lapajurker, 11, son of a businessman.

Embargo on Cuba Seen as Failure

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).

A congressional study on the Soviet economy said yesterday that the U.S. embargo against Cuba has been a failure and possibly has prevented it from developing into a relatively moderate state like Yugoslavia.

"Our embargo strategy does not appear to have had its desired effect in Cuba," the study said. "In retrospect, there is cause to wonder whether Cuba would not have become another Yugoslavia had the United States treated her revolution with sympathy or even with neutrality rather than with an act of total economic warfare."

The report, prepared for the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, said that the purpose of the embargo—initiated in the last days of the Eisenhower administration in January 1961, and strongly upheld by President Nixon—was to reduce Cuba's ability to export subversion, to disenchant Cubans with Castro, to show Latin American countries that Communism had no future in the Western Hemisphere and to raise the Soviet Union's cost of supporting the Castro regime.

U.S. Northeast Floods Recede; 11 Killed, Damage in Millions

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—The Northeast began clearing away tons of mud and totaling up the millions of dollars in damage today after weekend floods that inundated low-lying towns.

At least 11 persons died as torrential rains turned brooks into rivers in New England, upstate New York and Pennsylvania. Damage to Vermont's roads and bridges alone was estimated at \$10 million, while the total loss in New Hampshire was put at \$3 million.

By today, the rains had stopped and creeks and streams which had roared through many Vermont towns were back in their banks. To a lesser extent, the flooding hit Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine.

Hartford hit was Vermont, where 26 highway bridges and several railroad trestles were swept away by more than six inches of rain that fell on the Green Mountains Saturday. Crops that had been replanted after a March flood were washed into the rivers, along with acres of topsoil. At one point, the Black River flowed through the

middle of a General Electric plant in Ludlow, Vt., the town's major employer. It will be closed for several months, officials estimated.

"The topsoil in the Ludlow area is probably in Connecticut by now," said Norman James, executive assistant to Vermont's Gov. Thomas P. Salmon.

Crews of National Guardsmen, called up by Gov. Salmon, worked to patch washed out roads. Some of them were cut by gullies 10 feet deep.

Will Appeal for Aid

The governors of New Hampshire and Vermont said they would appeal to President Nixon for federal disaster aid. Vermont officials said it was the worst storm to hit their state since 1927.

Mrs. Bryer Montgomery stood in her home in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and looked at the mud and water lines 46 inches high on her first-floor walls. It was worse than an earlier spring flood that had ruined much of her furniture. "The last time we scrubbed it out by hand," she said, "But now we have drilled holes in the floor and we're just hosing it out."

In Ludlow, John Brooks looked at the remains of his restaurant. Floodwaters had broken down the front wall and caved in the roof. "We've lost our cars, we've lost our restaurant, we've lost everything," Mr. Brooks said. "We haven't got a nickel."

Vermont officials said it would be a week before they could estimate the total damage from the storms that affected about half the state's towns.

Sewer systems and water supplies were severely damaged, civil defense spokesmen said.

Most of those killed in the storm either fell to streams or were lost in boating accidents. Officials reported four deaths in New Hampshire, three in Vermont, three in Pennsylvania and one in Massachusetts. Two others have been missing since Saturday in a Massachusetts boating accident.

Italy Politicians Bargain on Roles in New Coalition

ROME, July 2 (Reuters).

Italian leaders today discussed the division of cabinet posts in a new center-left coalition planned by Premier-designate Mariano Rumor after reaching basic agreement on urgent measures to solve the country's economic and political crisis.

But their session of hard bargaining still left open the key question of coalition membership of the left-wing Socialists, whose participation in the new government is crucial to Mr. Rumor's plan to form a stable and broadly based administration.

Mr. Rumor, a leader of the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest party, was asked by President Giovanni Leone to form a government two weeks ago. The planned coalition would be made up of the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists.

Although most of the politicians leaving today's meeting expressed optimism about the outcome of the talks, Socialist party chief Francesco de Martino said that the ultimate decisions would now have to be made by the party executives who will meet in the next few days to review progress in the negotiations.

Leaders of important major factions within the Socialist party have disagreed recently about whether the party should actually join the coalition or simply support it in parliament.

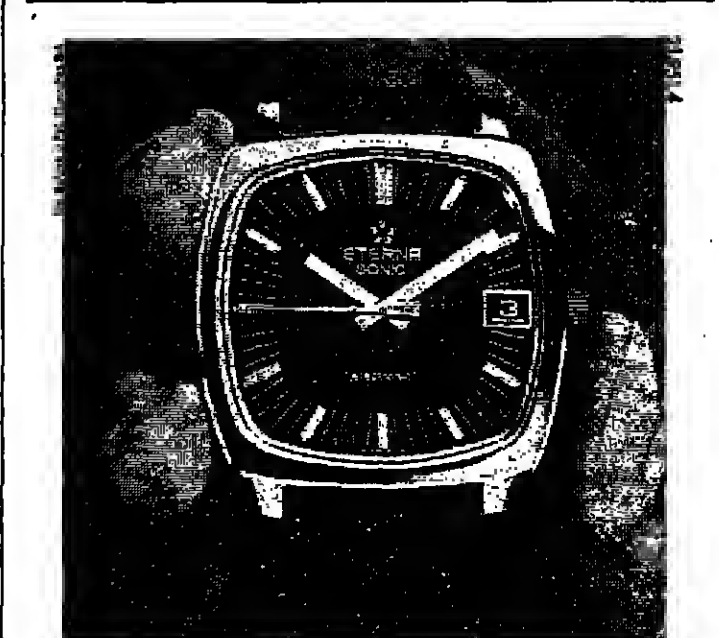
U.S. Bid to New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 2 (AP).

Prime Minister Norman Kirk said today he has accepted an invitation from President Nixon to visit the United States later this year.

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The Politics of Murder

The slaying of Col. Yusef Alon in Chevy Chase is nearly clueless but there is a general consensus that the killing was political, and an almost equally broad agreement that the politics was that of Arab terrorism. But even those assumptions reveal the blindness of political murder. The bullet can bring death to a man, but it carries no enlightenment.

"Arab terrorism" covers a multitude of sins and conveys—or seeks to convey—a wide diversity of virtues. Does it attempt to redress the wrongs done to Palestinian refugees? Or advance some version of Muslim nationalism? Is it Marxist or Maoist? Or is it, like the assassination of Robert Kennedy, a purely individual action?

It is not the Arab terrorists alone who demonstrate this irrationality of terror. In Northern Ireland the Official wing of the Irish Republican Army put up candidates in the recent election. None were seated. The disident IRA Provisionals failed in their campaign to have Catholics spoil their ballots. Their violent Protestant opponents also came off badly so far as any open electoral showing is concerned. Yet terror has been the chief political expression of Ulster for far too many months, and one can only hope, not really expect, that the elections and their aftermath will restore a measure of order.

In other words, political murder creates more confusion than clarity in any troubled situation. Yet its ability to intensify the

troubles, to create the politics of counter-violence, is obviously far greater than any head count can measure, than any rational test can assess. Terror, acting secretly, can be the tool of interests far removed from the passion that allegedly inspires political murder. It can cause a government, which wants to behave justly, like that of the Sudan, to postpone indefinitely the trials of such patent criminals as those who committed the Khartoum murders, and give bite to the oratory of, say, a Col. Moamer Qadhafi. Terror and political murder, then, cannot be discounted because it does not accomplish what it sets out to do, because it does not represent any substantial number of persons, because it conveys an impression that is as vague as its acts are sharply concrete. Rather, the very weaknesses of terror as a political weapon enhance the need for common action to suppress it.

Nobody can possibly gain by the murder of Col. Alon, but a very large number of persons and states can lose. Terror is not revolution, although revolutions may use terror. Its effects, indeed, can be strongly counter-revolutionary: witness the steady drift toward the right in Uruguay, under the stimulus of the fight against the Tupamaros. Political murder is murder, in the sense that one or more persons have assumed the right to take a human life without any sanction from the community. But it is even more than murder, since its effects extend across the border of that community, and become the concern of all.

The Soybean Embargo

The administration's soybean embargo is a staggering confession of incompetence. To say that the embargo had become necessary does not render it desirable. It only demonstrates how far our government had let matters slide. This administration lurches from one economic crisis to the next, reacting in haste, with little evidence of thought or careful planning. The embargo is only the latest example of the general mismanagement that has characterized America's agricultural policy for the past year and more.

Remember that the United States got a very expensive lesson last summer in the costs of carelessness in promoting farm exports. The Russians came here and unexpectedly bought a billion dollars worth of grain, through traders operating in great secrecy. The Agriculture Department claims that it had no idea how much the Russians were buying. The effect of this sale was nearly to double the price of wheat for Americans. The lesson was that a prudent and competent government does not voluntarily leave itself in total ignorance regarding the sales of its crops to foreign buyers.

Having sat on its hands last year while the traders sold off the nation's wheat stocks, the department naturally continued to sit on its hands this year while they proceeded to sell off the soybean stocks. But this time it was not done in haste or any great secrecy. If the Agriculture Department did not know what was happening, the market did. The price of soybean meal a year ago was \$85 a ton. By the end of the winter it had doubled. By late spring it had doubled again. There was no mystery about the reason: The professional brokers had come to believe that, between domestic sales and foreign sales, they had sold more soybeans than there were to sell.

Finally, when the administration was driven to freeze food prices earlier this month, it belatedly told the traders to register their export commitments. At that point the Agriculture Department discovered what everyone else had known for months: that the actual export sales were running much higher than the official estimates. It responded with the embargo. Ships currently being loaded can sail, but no further soybeans or meal are to be loaded.

The soybean has become, over the past two decades, crucial to the nutrition of Americans and a large part of the world's population overseas. It is the cheapest and richest of all the sources of protein. Three-quarters of the world's soybeans are grown in the United States, and the United States is the only country that can export them in any significant quantity. For those countries depending on American soybeans, there is no alternative source of supply.

Particularly in East Asia, soy products are an important part of the human diet. The embargo cuts off the flow of protein to people in Japan and Korea in order to control the prices of eggs and beef in the United States. It can be argued that a degree of price stability is essential in the United States, and in the long run other countries' economies will also benefit from U.S. restraint of inflation. But Americans need to understand the cost to other people, particularly those across the Pacific, of this sudden and drastic decision to tear up U.S. commitments to deliver the food supplies that Americans have already sold.

A reasonably foresighted administration would have required, last fall, that traders publicly register all foreign sales. It would then have been warned of the rise in foreign demand. It would have installed at that point a system of rationing to our foreign customers. By making its intentions clear at the beginning of the crop year last fall, it would have held down prices at home and expectations abroad. It would have allowed traders to sell only what it could deliver, and it would have guaranteed those deliveries. But those opportunities were all lost months ago.

Instead, the administration is apparently going to spend another frantic weekend trying to devise, in great haste, a formula for allocating the remainder of the current soybean crop. There may be very little to allocate abroad, if the administration wants to push down the domestic price. Any allocation ought, obviously, to give preference to steady customers of the United States, to the nations that depend upon America most heavily and to those who need the protein for human consumption.

But no solution now can be any more than a last-minute attempt to limit the damage. The Nixon administration and its secretary of agriculture have given Americans a farm policy that offers the consumer the highest food prices in history, while simultaneously putting the farmer in a squeeze that forces him to drown his chicks. To help things along, Americans cut off deliveries of goods already sold to the foreign nations that the United States has been pressuring to buy more. U.S. economic foreign policy was, until last Wednesday, to promote vigorously U.S. agricultural exports. But on Wednesday evening, U.S. customers got the embargo. In agriculture as in the rest of its economic management, the administration falls from one emergency to another. Each solution tends to be whatever the administration said most recently it would under no circumstances ever do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Tests

They say that their bomb will be "only a little one," like the Victorian housemaid excusing her illegitimate baby. They say other powers, Britain included, have done worse in terms of world fall-out risk. Perhaps so. But no number of wrongs will make a

right. The truth is that today, with the cold war supposed to be at an end, and with individual powers merging into bigger alliances like NATO, the French bomb is a sad anachronism. What a pity that our cross-Channel neighbors can't see it that way.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1898

NEW YORK—At last the period of waiting is over. The United States troops are now fighting in grim earnest. Special dispatches to the Herald give the details of this first day's engagement on Friday before Santiago de Cuba. These dispatches are the only ones that, up to yesterday, had reached New York, and consequently, Europe, containing anything more than a bare statement that a battle was being waged. But there is one sad note however, for even though the American Army is winning all along the line, the losses are very heavy.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The attempt to divorce the World Court from the League of Nations means that the United States will never enter the Court, according to David H. Miller, in a statement here. He was this legal expert attached to the American Peace Commission in Paris and who helped to frame the League of Nations. Mr. Miller says that neither the Senate nor the Powers would accept the modification of the Court election machinery. In his opinion, "all of these proposed changes are simply visionary, impracticable and unacceptable."



Toward Impeachment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Almost all of us have some Watergate grow to eat. In my own case there is a particularly large act of recantation to perform since I was not only highly sympathetic to Mr. Nixon in 1968, but also persistently scoffed thereafter at charges the administration was endangering constitutional liberties.

But the Senate hearings have shown that this country was indeed being pushed in the direction of a police state. The pushers were not mere apparitions, such as John Dean, but the President and his closest associates. The evidence comes not from hearsay, but from solemn documents supported by an abundance of interlocking testimony.

Begin with the lists of White House "enemies" which the committee unearthed last week thanks to the courageous determination of the young Republican senator from Connecticut, Lowell Weicker. Those lists were part of an action program to mobilize the full power of darkness available to the federal government against the political opposition. The purpose, as one of the covering memos acknowledged, was to "use this available federal machinery to screw our political enemies."

Trampling Up Scandal

The memos indicated that screwing our enemies meant such things as prosecution by the Justice Department and trampling up scandal. The President has been charged by Mr. Dean with wanting to use the Internal Revenue Service for harassment, and we know that several individuals on the list suddenly found for the first time that their bank accounts were being subject to special scrutiny.

The FBI was brought into the most crude political operations, including a wholly illegitimate investigation of aspects of the Chappaquiddick incident involving Sen. Edward Kennedy. There was wiretapping, bugging and personal surveillance on a very large scale.

When J. Edgar Hoover refused to cooperate, the White House, through the President's top domestic aide, John Ehrlichman, opened negotiations with one of Hoover's subordinates, William Sullivan. When Mr. Hoover died, the President nominated a total White House patsy, L. Patrick Gray, to replace him.

The CIA was also used, in ways

specifically barred by statute, for domestic political purposes. This abuse reached its high point in the effort to have the CIA provide a cover for the Watergate burglars. That such attempt was made is now known through the sworn testimony of the former director, Richard Helms, the present deputy director, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, as well as the former FBI director, Mr. Gray.

According to testimony supported by contemporary memos, the chief proponent of that effort was the President's closest political associate and White House chief of staff, H. R. Halde- man. His other close associate, Mr. Ehrlichman, played a role in the affair. They did so, as the President's official statement of May 23 indicates, at the express direction of Mr. Nixon himself.

When the FBI and CIA were insufficient, the Nixon White House did not scruple to act through their own goon squads. Break-ins against private citizens were organized by White House personnel apparently operating under the direction of Ehrlichman. The Watergate break-in, in other words, was only one of a series.

A similar pattern of abuse was applied to the courts and the Congress. Mr. Nixon, according to the White House log of his meetings and phone conversations, learned about the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in mid-March at the latest. But the fact of the burglary was not reported by federal authorities to the Ellsberg trial judge at Los Angeles until April 25. In the meantime, the President and Ehrlichman dangled the bait of an appointment to be director of the FBI in front of the judge.

Blackmail Effort

As to the Congress, Sen. Weicker has shown that there was an effort to blackmail him for abuse of campaign funds. A similar effort to apply illegitimate pressure on Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, has emerged and it will be surprising if the practice was not standard.

I do not want to overdraw the picture. Many forces in American society and government were working to resist all these illegal acts. But there was a systematic effort to set up what amounts to a police state. As chairman Sam Ervin of the Senate committee has been steadily asserting, that

effort is in conflict with the role of the President as defined by the Constitution.

The questions raised by that defiance of the Constitution cannot be answered by mere presidential press conferences. They can probably not even be answered, as I recently suggested, in a separate set of committee hearings. It may well be that these emerging questions can only be answered—and it now seems to me that this is where chairman Ervin in his candor is taking the country—in an impeachment proceeding.

ALDEBURGH, England.—It is noon when Billy Burrell's boat comes in. The men haul her up on the stony beach and unload the baskets of fish. There are already half a dozen customers waiting at Billy's small hut for the fresh-caught sole and skate.

Someone asks if he can order lobster ahead for Wednesday. "Yes sir," says Billy. "If we get any Wednesday. But you be sure you're here before 3 o'clock. We go home when we run out, and that's likely to be 3."

On the high street of the village, among the other small shops, there is a dairy. Do they have any cream today? The girl lifts a white enamel pitcher and pours thick yellow cream into a container.

Yesteryear

Aldeburgh is yesteryear: Victorian cottages, roses on the high street, and, most of all, old-fashioned attitudes. It is a place where men like Billy Burrell perform their craft without needing to compete for more and more.

It is small, direct, personal. And it works by restraint, by self-discipline. No enormous new hotels mar the scale of the sea-front; the planning authorities would stop any such idea, fortified by overwhelming public opinion that it would not do. One must not be too greedy or too powerful. The world of Aldeburgh is a world of moderation, of respect for proportion.

For an American visitor, unable to escape the obsession of his homeland, the inevitable contrast is with the world revealed by

Pursuit of 'Security' In a Hungry World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The central fact of international life is that, as conditions improve for some, they worsen for others. This may be hard for Americans to comprehend, especially at a moment when a summit has just dramatized progress in enhancing the nuclear and psychological security and the physical well-being of the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet the fact is no less true for our common failure to appreciate it.

Take "security," which most Americans define in strategic and political terms. This way of looking at it is often thought to be universal; actually it's the particular view of countries with the resources to be in or about the nuclear club. For the world's poor, political disputes are, if anything more than trouble, a circus to distract them from their daily shortages of bread; worrying about nuclear war is less a burden than a luxury and status symbol beyond their widest dreams.

The week which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev devoted to the pursuit and celebration of "security" coincided with a session of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome which explored a condition of global "insecurity" of unprecedented and frightening dimensions.

Uneasiness

"There is an unmistakable and mounting sense of uneasiness and foreboding about the world's food and agriculture," FAO director-general A. H. Boerma told FAO council delegates. "We are passing through a period when there is not only serious cause for concern, even alarm, in many places but also more widespread uncertainty than there has been, perhaps, since the years immediately following the second World War. Developments... have not only been dismaying... There have also been indications that a radical process of change is going on..."

The salient points are these: ● The world's population is rising by about 79 million a year, mostly in places that can't produce enough food for their populations. Diet improvements elsewhere contribute further to increased demand.

● Food shortages are spreading—most acutely these days in parts of the Indian subcontinent and across a broad swath of West Africa. Some experts connect the latter crisis to a long-term climatic trend.

● Poor countries have been unable to increase their food production fast enough to care for their own needs.

● Huge Soviet purchases have drawn down the surplus grain stocks which provided the world with a kind of cushion against adversity—however thin and lumpy a cushion—in the last 30 years.

The upshot is, the FAO Boerma reported, that the world is only one "marginal shortfall" in one major grain area away from "a serious deficit at the world level. Next year, with world wheat stocks—already at 20-year low—seven lower, the brink will be even nearer. This is not just a bad trend in a series of ups and downs but a continuing and deepening condition touching most of the people in the world.

To cope, Boerma proposed that a concept of minimal "world food security" be endorsed internationally, that governments regularly consult on needs and stocks, that voluntary guidelines be set to concert national stock policies, and that "vulnerable" countries be helped to maintain their stocks.

"In principle," said Boerma, "it would also be desirable to have some kind of arrangement to ensure that (importing) countries obtain priority in receiving supplies from exporting countries in times of serious world shortage"—that is, not only cash but also hunger should determine who eats.

The American delegate responded with evident satisfaction that all countries, not just the United States, should be asked to cope with the world's food needs. Long gone is the day when Washington eagerly took upon itself the mission of easing hunger everywhere. But it is not yet demonstrated that the administration is prepared to go through the elaborate and difficult process of evolving a responsible policy.

Never Joined

Moscow, perhaps in part to avoid the agency's reporting requirements, has never joined the embargo, a move in which should be regarded as an unshakable obligation of international citizenship. Since the Russians assumed just such a reporting requirement in the summit agriculture agreement signed here last week, however, observers wonder if it will follow through and join the FAO. China already belongs.

In any event, the summit agreement made no reference whatsoever to the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are among the relatively few well-fed islands in the sea of world hunger.

Order and Chaos

By Anthony Lewis

Watergate: A world of excess, of inhumanity, of conspiratorial indirectness, of disrespect for rules. A gross world, where the dominant emotion is hunger for power.

The British generally, not only in this old-fashioned corner of East Anglia, evidently find Watergate extremely difficult to understand: not just the original crimes, but the way the hearings and the investigations are proceeding. It is all so crude, so disordered.

Even the editors of the Times of London find themselves out of their depth. The other day they compared Watergate to a current local corruption case of bribery by an architectural firm to get official business, and concluded that the essence of the two affairs was the same. It was as if they were looking across the Atlantic through the wrong end of the telescope in order to reduce the high political crimes of Watergate to the size of their own imagination.

Misuse of Power

Misuse of power on so enormous a scale is simply unimaginable here. Because they do not appreciate the occasion for it, some Britons cannot understand the public method of the Senate committee's proceedings. The correctives here are quiet and internal.

The Aldeburgh Festival, in its own very special way, reflects the values of the community. It eschews the grand, the overblown, the vulgar. It prefers music on an intimate scale, and performances are in the traditional community buildings of these East Suffolk villages: churches, a small town hall, a malt barn marvelously converted to a concert hall.

It is the vision of one man, or

Benjamin Britten, helped by his friends and admirers. The result is unique in its high standards of performance, its roots in the community, its sophisticated choice of music. But inevitably it has its critics, too, especially those who criticize Britten's own music too international, too restrained, too lacking in communicative passion.

But passion may be internal, may be repressed, and there can be art of a high order in showing it in just those terms. That is the achievement of Benjamin Britten in the opera that has just had its premiere at this festival, "Death in Venice."

Symbol of Order

Folgorant circumstances have lent further emotion to its story of decay and death. Britten had to have heart surgery as he finished the opera, and while recuperating has not been allowed at rehearsals or performances. His friend and Aldeburgh collaborator for many years, Peter Pears, has carried on in the extremely demanding main singing role of Aschenbach.

In the Thomas Mann story, Aschenbach is a symbol of order and self-discipline. Then, on his fated trip to Venice, he falls in love with the young Polish boy, lets go the restraints, disintegrates and dies. A high point of the opera comes when Pears, abandoning himself to his passion, sings:

"But what is self-possession? What is reason, moral sense, what is art itself compared to the rewards of chaos?"

And so, in the small peaceful setting of Aldeburgh, we find powerful illumination of great contemporary themes of life and art: the conflict of chaos and order.

Letters

Answer to Critics

I appreciate your coverage of Watergate, and can't understand the attitude of those Nixon-defenders who feel that the Press is out to "get" Richard Nixon. Do they believe that the President has become a deity and thus beyond any critical evaluation?

I would like to pose the following question for each stalwart defender-of-the-faith. Just imagine if a Democratic administration were embroiled in such scandalous events (indictment of Attorney General and other high officials, etc.). Think of what Nixon would say about these conditions if he were not in the White House, but a candidate for office. Would he not criticize such an administration in the

most pious tones possible, pressing for a clean-up, return to morality, etc.? Perhaps some of your adroit columnists such as Seldin or Buckley could do a column on this poignant fantasy.

Your columnists on the other side, I am afraid, are equally misguided when they suggest that the presidency has been crippled and that Nixon will or should resign. A more realistic guess is that he will ignore criticism, bluff into a defensive stance and deny that anything is afoot. It is this ostrich position that is poisoning America today, and not the criticisms (as some of your correspondents seem to think).

Stockholm. SHELDON LITT.

The Rear View

Why has Irving Marder (JHT June 21) failed to notice that the blue-jean trend is shared by men also and that they, as well as women, often have BIKES (big rear ends)? When men are claiming equal rights to the public display of their bodies, he should kindly afford to them the same attention that he reserves for women. Would the Herald Tribune have published an article on tee-shirted, beer-bellied men? Why is a rear projection any more offensive than a frontal one, I wonder.

ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, Paris.

Africans Ask More U.S. Aid For Drought

\$4 Million in Grain Seen as Insufficient

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT).—With a severe drought threatening starvation for at least six million people in the sub-Saharan region, African diplomats are questioning whether the \$4 million in American assistance in the form of food grain and its transportation is enough.

All 158,000 tons of the grain, mostly sorghum, are expected to arrive by late August for use by many of the 24 million people in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. The American aid is part of a worldwide response of 410,000 tons of food to date.

An official at the Food for Peace Program of the Agency for International Development said that the 158,000 tons of sorghum would feed 11 million people for just one month. That figure is based on a daily ration of one pound to a person.

Complaint on Aid

One African diplomat complained that American food shipments had been too slow, saying that the grain was needed by late July rather than late August. However, an official at Food for Peace said that the African drought had received top priority and that the agency originally thought that it would not be able to deliver the grain until October.

The official said that cuts in the proposed budget for the current fiscal year for food grants had seriously affected the agency's capability to deal with emergencies. He said that a special appropriation to finance food for the drought area was the "only way" of saving our regular programs.

Our Means of Survival

At a recent news conference, the Senegalese Ambassador to the United States, André Gouy, thanked the American government for its assistance but added that the drought had "affected the very heart of our means of survival." He said the crisis was "beyond the grasp of human intelligence—People can't recognize the surroundings they were born in."

Long-term damage is expected to be great, with already impoverished nations now facing economic disaster. One diplomat said, "When people ask what our priorities are, we have no priorities, for even in normal times these are countries that still need everything."

Japan and Korea Get High Fallout Of China A-Test

SINGAPORE, July 2 (Reuters).—Japan and South Korea today reported extremely high radioactive activity in the air above their territory following last week's Chinese nuclear test but said there was still no danger to human health.

The Japanese government's headquarters for radioactivity countermeasures in Tokyo said dust collected at high altitudes over northern Japan during the last two days contained radioactive activity between 1,500 and 3,000 times above normal.

It added that the radioactive content in rain falling on the west coast of Japan during the weekend was between 20 and 30 times higher than normal, but that it was not dangerous enough to require any countermeasures.

The air over Seoul today was found to have a radioactive level about 2,000 times higher than normal, about three times higher than the previous record after the fifth Chinese test in 1966.

Scientists Meet On Solar Power

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—Six hundred scientists today began discussions on harnessing sun power for man's needs, including such ideas as a French solar electric car, an Egyptian solar house and a California house air-conditioned by the sun.

The five-day congress, the largest of its kind ever held, is sponsored by the French, West German and U.S. governments. The scientists from 70 countries, including the Soviet Union, are meeting at UNESCO headquarters.

The congress is meeting at a time when "the threat of a shortage of fossil fuels and a growth in environmental damage has focused new attention upon the sun as an almost limitless source of pollution-free energy," according to a UNESCO spokesman.

About 400 papers are being presented at the meeting, which has been divided into three main sections: sun and life, sun and energy, and sun and habitat.

6 Saboteurs Executed In N. Yemen Capital

BEIRUT, July 2 (AP).—Six men, described as saboteurs, were executed today by firing squads in the main public square of Sana'a, the North Yemen capital, Sana'a radio reported.

All were found guilty by a special tribunal of murder, laying mines, barricading roads and blowing up homes and cars. Three other accused saboteurs also were tried and sentenced to death in absentia, according to the broadcast.



BARELY MADE IT—This U.S. Air Force colonel was airborne in a hurry at a missile station in Alaska recently when mamma bear didn't like him taking pictures of her family and got a little disturbed. Being the mascot of the station, she probably just wanted to scare him a bit, because if she really wanted to hurt him, well, bears can climb poles, too.

U.S. Amends Predictions

China Is Seen Moving Faster With H-Bombs Than Missiles

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT).—China is continuing to make fairly rapid progress in the development of nuclear warheads, in the opinion of Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission officials, but it appears to have run into technical difficulties in developing the missiles to deliver them.

As a result, while American officials remain impressed with Chinese advances in nuclear technology, particularly in development of thermonuclear devices, they have been forced repeatedly to amend and postpone their predictions on when China would enter the "superpower" class with a force of long-range nuclear-armed missiles.

It now appears that China has in the last year begun deploying some medium-range ballistic missiles—missiles with a range up to 1,000 miles and carrying, according to American calculations, a relatively small 20-kiloton warhead, one with a force equivalent to that of 20,000 tons of TNT. American analysts also believe that China has begun deploying an intermediate range ballistic missile with a range of about 1,500 miles and a larger warhead.

No Strategic Weapon

While these are apparently capable of striking at Soviet targets in Siberia and at forces of the United States and its allies in the western Pacific, neither missile is viewed as a strategic weapon putting China in the superpower category.

China's first such weapon may be a multistage ICBM that American officials believe is now ready for deployment in limited numbers in the coming year. With a range of more than 3,000 miles, this missile would be capable of striking at almost all targets in the Soviet Union as well as the western tip of Alaska.

When China will obtain an intercontinental ballistic missile, the true status symbol of the military superpower—capable of hitting the United States—remains uncertain.

At its Loh Nor test range in the western part of the country, China last week detonated a thermonuclear device in the two-stage to three-stage range—the equivalent of two or three million tons of TNT. It was believed to have been the 15th nuclear test by Peking since the start of its nuclear test program in October, 1964, and the fifth in the megaton range.

It is assumed by U.S. analysts that the latest explosion was a "proof test" of a thermonuclear warhead designed for an ICBM. But U.S. intelligence data, based largely on analysis of radioactive debris, are insufficient to indicate whether the thermonuclear device was small enough to go on a missile or might have been a more cumbersome hydrogen bomb designed to be carried by a medium-range TU-16 bomber.

Key Problem

The key problem in warhead design is to produce a thermonuclear device small enough to be mounted on a missile. There is no doubt in the minds of American experts that China can overcome this technological hurdle in view of the impressive progress it has made in thermonuclear technology.

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Obituaries

Nancy Mitford, 68, Novelist, Hunted 'U', 'Non-U' Words

LONDON, July 2 (NYT).—Nancy Mitford, 68, the prolific essayist, novelist and historian whose writing was enlivened by satire and a firm British aristocratic perspective, died Saturday at her home in Versailles, France, after a long illness.

Unabashedly snobbish and devastatingly witty, Miss Mitford achieved enormous success and popularity as one of Britain's most piercing observers of social manners.

Beginning with fiction that V. S. Pritchett once hailed as helping to begin "an aristocratic revival in English literature," Miss Mitford moved on to finely observed histories, particularly of court life in France and Russia, and to widely enjoyed essays and translations.

But through all her writing she never let her readers lapse into unawareness of her own aristocratic sheltered upbringing—the object of much of Miss Mitford's scolding satire but a background, nonetheless, which she took very seriously and continued to defend.

Royal Plumbing Compared

In one of her most recent books, "The Sun King," which is a portrait of Louis XIV's life at Versailles, Miss Mitford unhesitatingly compared the plumbing at Versailles with what she had known on her own visits to Buckingham Palace in 1933.

One of Miss Mitford's pet concerns entered the history of obscure literary debates when, in 1955, she published perhaps her most famous essay on upper-class and non-upper-class forms of speech.

The essay sparked such a controversy in Britain, with responses from many major literary figures, that Miss Mitford was compelled a year later to bring out a thin book, "Noblesse Oblige," with her inquiry into the subject as its centerpiece.

Her argument, a set-piece even today among literary parlor games, was that the more elegant euphemism used for any word is usually the non-upper-class thing to say—or, in Miss Mitford's words, simply non-U.

Had Credentials

Thus: It is very non-U to say "dentures"—"false teeth" will do. It is non-U—stuck is U. The non-U person resides at his home. The U person lives in his house. And so forth.

Perhaps Miss Mitford and only a few others would have had the credentials to engage in this kind of argument. She was born the oldest of six daughters of David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, the second Baron Redesdale, who lived with Lady Redesdale at Swinbrook, the family estate in Oxfordshire.

Miss Mitford was not the only family member to win fame in America. Her most well-known sibling is her younger sister, Jessica, the author, who wrote of the girls' childhood in her own memoirs, "Daughters and Rebels."

Miss Mitford's first novel, "Highland Fling," in 1931, was like many that followed—a comedy of manners based on her own experiences. It was followed by "Christmas Pudding," "Wigs on the Green" and "Pigeon Pie"—all of them exhibiting what some critics felt was a style more akin to "Schopenhauer's Burlesque" than acutely tuned observation.

More well received were "Pursuit of Love," 1945, "Love in a Cold Climate," 1949, and "The Blessing," 1951. These were sometimes frankly sentimental but possessed of a wit that Phyllis McGinley, the poet, found "quite funny and rather frightening."

Bishop Welychekowski

WINNIPEG, Ontario, July 2 (AP).—The Most Rev. Wasyly Welychekowski, 70, whose imprisonment by Russian authorities after World War II was a symbol of persecution for Ukrainian Catholics, died here Saturday.

Officials at Misericordia Hospital said his death was the result of a heart condition. The bishop had been in ill health since his release from prison in January, 1972.

"They destroyed my body but not my soul," he said many times after his release.

The bishop was arrested in 1945 for being a member of the then-outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church. His death sentence later was commuted to 10 years in prison. Bishop Welychekowski spent 13 years in prison between 1945 and 1972.

Laurens Hammond

CORNWALL, Conn., July 2 (UPI).—Laurens Hammond, 78, the inventor of the electric organ and the synchronous electric clock, died yesterday after a short illness, authorities said.

A native of Evanston, Ill., he graduated from Cornell University in 1916 and served as an engineer in the American Expeditionary Force in France in 1917-19. He also served in the U.S. Army in World War II.

Mario Labroca

ROME, July 2 (UPI).—Composer and director Mario Labroca died at his home yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Labroca, 76, was the author of several symphonies and chamber pieces. He served at various times as superintendent of some of Italy's leading opera houses.



Nancy Mitford

Briton, 45, Jailed For Illegal Entry In France, Freed

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—An English teacher who spent five months in a French jail has been released—the first British citizen to benefit from new legal regulations stemming from Britain's membership in the Common Market.

The teacher, David Katin, 45, was imprisoned in February for 13 months after being convicted of illegal entry into France.

But the French Court of Appeals ruled that his sentence did not take into account a decree published in February, 1970, concerning travelers from Common Market countries. Legal sources said it was the first time the decree had been used to the benefit of a British citizen.

Mr. Katin was arrested by French police in January because he lacked any entry documents. He was sentenced to two months in jail but the sentence was increased to 13 months on appeal.

His case was taken up by the Paris newspaper Le Monde, which called his sentence "a surprising decision."

The appeals court, which announced its decision today, ordered Mr. Katin's immediate release and sent the case back to a lower court in Lyons for a new hearing.

Five Basques on Trial In Spain Kidnapping

SANTANDER, Spain, July 2 (UPI).—Five Basques, allegedly responsible for the January kidnapping of industrialist Felipe Euzkadi, today stood trial before a military tribunal. They are facing 30-year jail sentences.

The prosecution also has asked for the imposition of a fine of 50 million pesetas (\$835,000)—a sum equivalent to the ransom money paid to the militant separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty for Mr. Euzkadi's release.

Swiss Mountain Toll

BERN, July 2 (Reuters).—Mountain accidents killed 166 persons in Switzerland during the last year, 79 of them foreigners. Thirty-five more were killed while skiing.

Fast Pace of Urbanization

Singapore Comes a Long Way From Its Gentler Jungle Days

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SINGAPORE (NYT).—The other day the minister of state for education told the Boy Scouts on this tropical island just north of the Equator to give up their traditional "jungle" activities and convert themselves into "good, useful city scouts."

Climbing mountains and building rope suspension bridges across ravines are all right for nations with large countryside, the minister, Chai Chong Yü, told the boys, but not for a nation like Singapore, which is no more than a big city. Apply yourselves instead, he said, to preparing for such emergencies as car crashes, elevator and escalator breakdowns and water rationing.

A sad blow, this advice, to the romantic urges of young explorers, but perhaps it's just as well because the jungle is getting harder and harder to find on this island city-state of 225 square miles. Almost all the mangrove swamps and vine-enveloped rain forests have been dispossessed by factories, highways, oil refineries and high-rise hotels and office buildings. Elevators have long since outnumbered rope suspension bridges.

There are many who wax nostalgic, if not about the British colonial past, then simply about the past as a gentler, more pastoral, less plastic time. But the government says urbanization is the price Singaporeans must pay for progress.

Lot of Money

There is a lot of money in Singapore these days and very little trouble, except for rising crime rates, particularly burglary, because of the inevitable temptations aroused by urban glitter and affluence. The one-party government maintains a firm stewardship over all facets of life—labor unions, social organizations, universities, newspapers. Government ministers frequently use their public speeches to lecture the 2.2 million people on their sins and how to erase them. Hardly a day passes when the papers do not give large headlines and prime space to official admonitions about hippies, drugs, draft-dodgers, unethical teachers, long hair, water waste, sloppy dress or littering.

Singapore intellectuals and professional people, among others, complain regularly in private about some of the drawbacks of nation-building—the government's

all-pervasiveness, the blandness of all newspapers and the lack of a significant political opposition. But this criticism takes no organized form and at times does not run deep.

Reactions are similar in other classes. The large number of immigrant workers, for example—most are uneducated Malaysian girls who have poured in to meet Singapore's shortage of cheap, unskilled labor—seem resigned to the stringent labor regulations the government has imposed on them.

Since all the factories have three shifts around the clock, the laborers rotate hours, each working a different shift every week, never able to adjust to any steady regimen of eating, sleeping and working, and often, when on the night shift, unable to sleep during the day because of street noise.

With maximum overtime, many of the girls are earning less than \$60.

The monotony and emptiness of factory life are a far esthetic remove from the downtown boom—the 60 to 70 hotels, the 300,000 cars (one for every five persons in Singapore), the ultramodern financial district and the new office buildings, some of which will reach more than 50 stories.

Gambling Nation

This has been called a nation of gamblers—they roll dice on the floor of the Stock Exchange when trading is quiet—and the big money is gambling that the prosperity will continue.

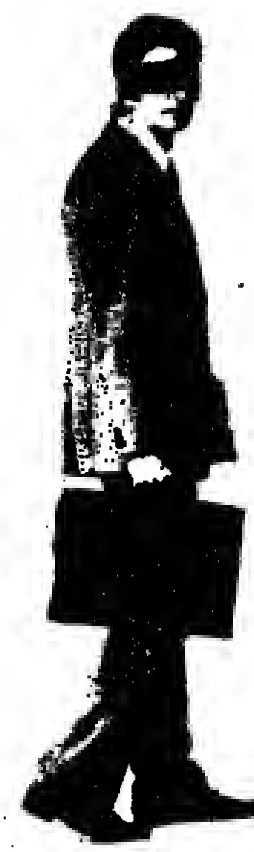
"We live by our wits," a thriving merchant said. "What else do we have?"



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MUSIC AND BALLET

A Vintage Year for the Spoleto Festival

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy (UPI)—Sixteen years ago, the first Festival of Two Worlds opened with an unforgettable performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" staged by Lucino Visconti and conducted by Thomas Schippers. The same director-conductor team has worked together here several times since, and they are back again this year with the major opera production of the festival, again memorable: a superb mounting of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." The designer is another Spoleto veteran, Lila de Nobili, and the result of their work is not only profoundly enjoyable and moving, but also instructive. Some critics have considered the youthful "Manon Lescaut" a minor Puccini work, the promising prelude to the masterpieces that followed it. Anyone who has experienced this Spoleto performance will have a hard time sticking to this derogatory view.

Puccini poured into this, his first full-length opera, all his enthusiasm, guided by all his mastery. And Thomas Schippers, who clearly loves the score, brought all his own enthusiasm and mastery to his reading of it. There were great, surging climaxes, but there were many moments of affecting, perfectly paced delicacy and also of wit (as in the biting madrigal of the second act). The National Orchestra, which had played so regally for the ballet program (see below), under Schippers' hypnotic conviction was transformed: The playing was accurate and more than accurate, impassioned. The coherence

and the frequent subtlety of the Puccini score were heard with a clarity seldom achieved by other conductors and other orchestras.

Starring Roles

In the starring roles, Schippers—following the fruitful Spoleto tradition—chose young artists, unknown in Italy. Nancy Shade's voice may be a little light for the Puccini Manon (and she sounded tired in the last act), but she has a beautiful stage presence, is a charming actress and an excellent musician. Her second act was fine in every way; it was a delight to watch her move from the pouting arrogance of the opening, through the nostalgia of her big aria, to the blinding duet with Des Grieux. The tenor Harry Theysard is also a find. He has a big, generous, lyrical voice, with good enunciation (nice open vowels); he sings with the same kind of warmth as the young Di Stefano, and if he is not an accomplished actor, he is nevertheless an appealing personality, an artist whom—like Miss Shade—we want to hear more of.

The smaller roles were all well cast. Angelo Romero was a dashing, rich-voiced Lescaut, and Carlo del Bosco, a Geronte less of a decrepit cadaver than the usual interpretation makes him. Visconti's staging was simple, apt, mastery; it is good to have him back in the opera house, after his long illness. Piero Tosi's beautiful costumes blended perfectly with De Nobili's romantic sets.

All in all, a fine evening which has justly aroused wild enthusiasm in the capacity audience.

Second Opera

Spoleto's other opera production is almost equally laudable. It is the New York Pro Musica Antiqua's staging of Marco da Gagliano's "Dafne" written in 1608, only a year after Monte-

verdi's "Orfeo." Though a lesser work than the Monteverdi masterpiece, the "Dafne" has considerable charm, when performed with intelligence. And intelligence marked every aspect of this production. The small group of first-rate players—visible in the center of the stage—offered a convenient focus for the audience's attention, since the action of the opera is static. It is a narrative, not a drama. The staging of William Woodman therefore was appropriately limited to a few, essential, telling movements, just as Wendy Wilson's choreography was never obtrusive, of pastoral simplicity. Santo Loquasto designed a lovely baroque garden as a setting, and elegant 17th-century costumes. Except for the bass, all the voices were very good. Ray Devoll, as Ovid and Tisi, and David Britton, as one of the shepherds, deserve special praise, also for their Italian enunciation.

Everyone here is agreed that this is a vintage Spoleto year. Exciting events, great and small (including the brilliant series of noontime chamber-music concerts), follow one another at a dizzy pace. Gian Carlo Menotti, the festival's president, has once again sold out his seat: a festival that is truly, excitingly festive.

It was also 16 years ago, at the first edition of the festival, that Jerome Robbins brought Italian balletomimes—then a small, but enthusiastic band—a heady taste of the new world with his memorable young company, Ballet USA. In the years since then, Robbins has returned to Italy and many other American companies have also come here, to widen and deepen Italian acquaintance with the work of American dancers and choreographers.

For the current festival, Robbins has not brought a company

Nancy Shade
as Manon
Lescaut at
the Festival
of Two Worlds.



of his own, but has instead created a kind of international pool of talent, for a program which he calls simply "Celebration." As he explained in a brief curtain speech at opening night Friday, the program is a celebration of dancing by dancers. As Menotti also has often said, the point of a festival is to be festive, and Robbins has obviously taken joyous and joy-giving event than this latest Robbins evening.

A Subtitle

The program has a subtitle: "The Art of the Pas de Deux." To celebrate the joy of the dance, Robbins assembled five pairs of dancers from five countries: Violette Verdy and Jean-Pierre Bonhomme from France, Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell from Great Britain, Carla Fracci and Paolo Bonolis from Italy, Malina Sakhrova and Muzhar Bourkhanov from the Soviet Union, and Patricia Mc-

Bride and Heigl Tomasson from the United States.

A fanfare introduced all these assembled stars, who then danced a Tchaikovsky waltz choreographed by Robbins, much in the light, elegant fashion of his "Dances at a Gathering." Then each of the five couples did two pas de deux, 10 selections divided over a two-part evening. Though the program was not intended as a contest or a lesson in comparative styles, some nationalistic observations were inevitable: The muscular vigor of the Russians, in old-fashioned but not ill-favored excerpts from the "Cossack" and "Don Quixote," the cool stylization of the English in the third act duet from "Sleeping Beauty" and in a less significant meditation from "Thais" by Ashton; the versatility of the Americans, who did a Balanchine-Tchaikovsky duet with rigorous grace and Robbins' own, unforgettable "Afternoon of a Faun." Carla Fracci repeated, with Bortoluzzi, the scene from "La Sylphide" which she had done only a short time ago in Florence, but here her interpretation was much more pointed, more characterized.

The Finale

For the finale, in a magical dark-green, mysterious glade designed by Rouben Ter-Arutunian, first one couple started dancing the "Swan Lake" pas de deux, then they faded away, to be replaced by another, then another, and in the end, all five couples joined in an apotheosis of the dance.

Robbins choreographed the introduction and finale (as well as some other numbers). Most of the rest of the choreography was familiar, as were some of the costumes. Ter-Arutunian devised a simple, but not stark frame, and also designed excellent costumes where they were needed. Under the direction of Christopher Keene, the orchestra of the National Orchestral Association played—but not well.

JAZZ

Difficulties of Dealing With Polarized Taste

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES.—The gathering together of huge crowds for the purpose of listening to music, though far from a new phenomenon, has taken on significant overtones during the social revolution of the past decade. In the case of the jazz festival, a conspicuous change has crept up on us, bankrupting the unwary promoter, mobilizing the wary into drastic action, and occasionally catching even such canny entrepreneurs as George Wein squarely in the middle. Nowhere was this more evident than in the "Newport Jazz Festival Week" presented by Wein during the third week of June.

The Los Angeles venture, after a couple of innovative seasons such as an evening of avant-garde music and an afternoon featuring 10 guitarists (both of which lost money), ended with two long, pop-infested bashes at the Hollywood Bowl under the billing "A Touch of Jazz and Soul." This euphemism was used to denote a pair of hedge-podge attempts to please too many too fast. In contrast, New York City presently is experiencing the most massive happening in jazz annals: 10 continuous days, extending some 65 performances of 50 different events, each carefully assembled with a specific kind of audience in mind. Its success is virtually a certainty.

Subdivisions
One of the difficulties in dealing with patrons of music is that for all our wishful talk of disappearing barriers ("No more categories—all music is coming to us"), we must face an unappealing reality: The sound of music is more subdivided than ever in the areas of its popular acceptance.

True, there are growing numbers of young fans whose ears are open to rock, to jazz, to baroque, Indian, Oriental, modern classical music. But they are far outnumbered by those who lean to a particular style, and we are fools to pretend that such separations no longer exist. The jazz market today is polarized on three levels: by age, by race and by musical idiom. Often these differences affect a potential audience two or three-fold. Thus an elderly swing music fan who digs Woody or Basie is liable to burst a gut if he finds his tickets were mixed up and he is about to be exposed to Ellington, Sanders or Mahavishnu. A young Afro-American whose idea of a good time is an evening with Billy Paul or Gladys Knight and the Pips is three stages removed from the class of '42 Stan Kenton enthusiast. A devotee of New Orleans music, who is apt to be white and middle-aged, positively cannot relate to the Archie Shepp Quintet. The situation was not always so complex. At the first Newport

Festival, in 1954, I remember the shared delight of black and white, young and old, all grooving to Billie Holiday, to Eddie Condon's Dixieland bunch, to Ella Fitzgerald, to the combos of Lennie Tristano, Oscar Peterson, Gene Krupa, Milt Jackson, George Shearing, Dizzy Gillespie. But then was then and now is now, and the twain have drifted apart.

Certain Groups
Today there are certain black groups and singers whose appeal is primarily to whites, while other black attractions draw black customers almost exclusively. With rare exceptions (Charlie Mann, Chick Corea) the nonblack jazz artist has minimal black box office appeal. (It's been a long, long time since Charlie Barnet's band was an Apollo Theater favorite.)

These stratifications do not in themselves explain the failure or success of a festival, but it is more true today than ever before that the promoter must think in terms of how black a show he has lined up, how much appeal he will have to youth, and how he has balanced the contemporary jazz against the hard rock, the pop and soul vocalists against the genuine jazz singers.

In Cincinnati and Hampton, Va., where two paradigmatic festivals are due, advance box office sales indicate that the mixtures are no handiwork, but in such locations there is a good reason: no comparable gathering of major talents is likely to hit home more than once a year. In a city such as Los Angeles, where entertainment of every kind is available throughout the 52 weeks, the customer is liable to think twice before yielding his seat for a pair in the orchestra at a concert where perhaps half the acts are of no particular interest to him.

The Hollywood Bowl has a similar interesting evening in its new future. On Aug. 17, Irving Granz will present a line-up of uncompromising jazz, by the orchestras of Count Basie and Stan Kenton, the Cannonball Adderley and Stan Getz Combos, Ella Fitzgerald and Oscar Peterson. For many of us, a program of this kind is irresistibly attractive, but the inevitable question again arises: Except for Adderley, who among these superlative artists is dynamic in terms of attraction to the young, the black, the what's-happening-now crowd? Many well-intentioned words have been written, much rhetoric has been spoken, about the power of music to bring together people of disparate age groups, races and tastes. The concept is more idealistic than realistic. One can only nourish the dream of seeing it proven some day that harmonization has replaced polarization once and for all.

© Los Angeles Times.

OPERA

Peter Hall's 'Figaro' Still in Need of Work

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, July 3 (UPI)—"The Marriage of Figaro" occupies a special place in the affections of the Glyndebourne Opera Festival directors and of the older regulars among festival devotees. It was the opera which opened the first festival in 1934, conducted by Fritz Busch. Introduced last night, the new production by Peter Hall, the first since 1955, has obviously enjoyed an appropriately affectionate preparation, with John Fritchard, a former Busch pupil, as conductor.

It is too affectionate, possibly, in the sense that doing attention to detail tends to interfere with the fluency that, in an ideal production, makes "The Marriage of Figaro" the most perfectly delightful of all operas. One aspect of this concern with the minutiae of text and action is the prominence given to the supporting characters.

Domination

They are all—Bartolo, Marcelina, Don Basilio, Don Curzio, Antonio and Barberina—strongly cast, and with the aid of Barberina, Marcelina and Don Basilio restored to the fourth act, they tend to dominate the show, sometimes seeming to intrude upon, rather than complement, the tangled affairs of the principals. The imbalance is partly attributable to a rather less strong

casting of the principals, or, as is more likely, to the fact that the principals need further performances to find their way into their roles and into a new production characterized by a wealth of new ideas. Only Neena Coubas, an adorable but insufficiently tough Susanna, as she was in last season's Royal Opera production, seemed fully at ease.

Rich in Promise

Benjamin Luxon's Count Almaviva was rich in promise, but, for the moment, too indiscriminately explosive. The Figaro of the Norwegian Knut Nergaard was vocally admirable but histrionically tentative, unimaginative and unassertive. Elizabeth Harwood's Countess was lovely to look at, but her voice had a disconcerting tendency to hardening

and coarseness under pressure. The American Frederica Von Stade was also lovely to look at as Cherubino, and lovely to hear, as well, but too feminine for a trouser role.

Some of the difficulties may have stemmed from Hall's decision, in the interests of intimacy, to forego the four-act stage for each of John Barry's four acts, a legitimate procedure in a big house, but perverse when dealing with a stage as small as Glyndebourne's. The result was a good deal of cluttering and crowding, especially in the ceremonial episodes and the concert scenes.

All in all, a highly interesting production, still in need of the breaking in that it will receive in the remaining 16 scheduled performances.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"Antiques," a revue with music, about the joys and temptations of being old opened at the Mercer O'Casey Theater to an unfavorable review. "The cast of seven—bright-eyed and bushy-tailed—worked like crazy to do the best they could with the show," Olive Barnes commented. "But the music by Alan Green seemed to take passion to quite

absurd lengths of unconvincingness and although Laura Manning's lyrics were occasionally cute, they were rarely clever. Marla Martens directed in an obvious fashion—but I suppose anything more subtle would have been out of place." The actors included Charles Hudson, Laura Manning, Richard Marr, Betty Oakes, Eugene Smith, Ward Smith and Molly Stark. "It was the kind of show that one would like to be kind to, but its mediocrity defeats you. Senior citizens might like it more than most."

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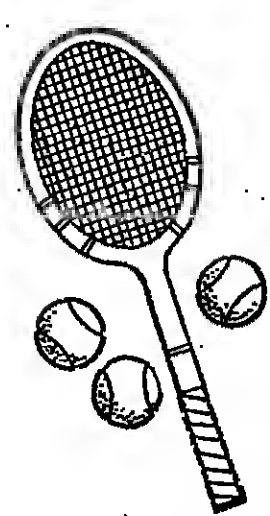
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Nixon Trade Measure
Is Stalled in Congress

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Nixon administration's high hopes for speedy passage of its far-reaching trade bill have suffered severe setbacks, and there is growing doubt whether Congress will complete action on such legislation this year.

By now, the House Ways and Means Committee was supposed to have made at least some early decisions on the trade measure. However, reflecting mounting disquiet with the administration's proposals, the panel held only a few perfunctory sessions last week and no agreement was reached.

Committee chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., whom the administration is counting on to guide the legislation through, said he hopes the panel can start making some tentative decisions as soon as the House returns from recess July 10. But Rep. Mills conceded it will be "very difficult" to get both committees cleared and floor approval of any trade bill before the congressional summer recess starts Aug. 3.

The administration had counted heavily on House approval last month, so at least the general shape of likely trade legislation would be evident when international trade negotiations commence in September.

Other committee members are even more gloomy about the

trade bill's prospects. "We've been through almost the whole bill in executive session, and the more we learn the less popular the bill is," said one Democratic member. Others agree that it is practically impossible to get a trade bill all the way through the House by the August recess.

A potentially catastrophic handling of trade legislation is Rep. Mills' insistence on an investigation of the Internal Revenue Service. This follows charges by former White House counsel John Dean last week that the Nixon administration has used the IRS as a political tool.

The Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, of which Rep. Mills is chairman, has already begun a preliminary staff investigation of these charges.

Rep. Mills said he believes the staff investigation will take about six weeks, and so any congressional hearings on the IRS probably would not take place until autumn.

But if pressures build for an earlier hearing, or information is accumulated more quickly, Rep. Mills almost surely would play an instrumental role in any public inquiry. And, if necessary, he said, "I'd even lay aside the trade bill" for this investigation.

Tougher Than Expected
While it is still considered likely that the Ways and Means Committee will work out some trade legislation, probably by the August recess, it is likely to be more difficult and require more compromise than originally thought.

The President is seeking unprecedented authority to raise and lower tariffs, negotiate away non-tariff barriers and protect specifically injured U.S. industries through a wide variety of possible import limitations.

Representatives of organized labor, which have led the fight against the administration's bill, for the first time last week were optimistic about prospects for either killing the Nixon proposal or at least drastically overhauling it.

These protectionist advocates are allied with other lawmakers, including some traditional free traders, who in the wake of the Watergate scandal, oppose turning over broad new powers to the executive.

Rep. Mills, sensing these divisions, appears to have pulled back a bit from his early support for the general thrust of the administration's proposals, and is proceeding more cautiously.

\$1-Billion Loan Being Sought by Italy State Firm
By William F. Low
LONDON, July 2 (REUTERS)—Italy, which has already raised at least \$500 million on the international money markets since the beginning of this year, is considering a loan proposal for \$1 billion.

A small group of international banks, headed by S.G. Warburg and Bank of America, has offered the Italians this amount for a period of 10 years. Although the identity of the borrower has not been disclosed, informed sources suggested it is probably the state electricity concern, ENEL.

The significant point about the proposed loan, apart from its size, is the proposed interest-rate structure. The rate will be tied to the prevailing London three or six-month Eurodollar interbank rate plus a fixed premium, or spread, which will vary between 1/2 and 7/8 percent. This is higher than the spread paid by ENEL, which recently raised \$300 million for 11 years.

Italy is a frequent and substantial user of the medium-term Eurodollar market to help boost its foreign exchange reserves, and two other Italian deals are currently under negotiation. However, there is speculation that if the Warburg deal goes through—and a decision could be made by the end of this week—the other loans will be postponed.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar on the London international exchange:

	July 2, 1973	Today Prev.	Chg.
Spot (4 per cent)	2.590	26.325	— 0.97
3 m. (4 1/2)	26.05	26.325	— 0.97
6 m. (5)	26.35	26.125	— 0.40
12 m. (5 1/2)	26.75	26.125	— 0.40
3 m. (4 1/2)	26.05	26.125	— 0.40
6 m. (5)	26.35	26.125	— 0.40
12 m. (5 1/2)	26.75	26.125	— 0.40
3 m. (4 1/2)	26.05	26.125	— 0.40
6 m. (5)	26.35	26.125	— 0.40
12 m. (5 1/2)	26.75	26.125	— 0.40
3 m. (4 1/2)	26.05	26.125	— 0.40
6 m. (5)	26.35	26.125	— 0.40
12 m. (5 1/2)	26.75	26.125	— 0.40

A. From B. Commercial.
Percentage change against the dollar from central rates as of July 1, 1973, as estimated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

National Kinney to Buy 54% of Uris

Uris Building Corp. has signed an agreement with National Kinney Corp. whereby National Kinney will purchase approximately 54 percent of Uris stock through one of Kinney's subsidiaries for between \$14.50 and \$15 a share. The principal sellers of the stock are Harold D. Uris, president, and the estate of the late Percy Uris and additional holders, the company says. Uris adds that negotiations with British Land Co. Ltd., which went on for several months, have been terminated. Under the agreement National Kinney will effect a merger or similar transaction, or make a tender offer, under which the remaining Uris shareholders will have the right to receive not less than \$15 net a share. National Kinney says that pending such a transaction it might seek to increase its holding by open market or private purchase of Uris stock from time to time.

Morgan Unit Eyes Indonesia

Morgan Guaranty International Finance Corp. says it will acquire, subject to Federal Reserve Board approval, a 36 percent interest in a new investment bank to be formed in Indonesia. Morgan International is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The new bank, P.T. Merbank Investment Corp. (Merincorp), has been authorized under a program in which the Indonesian government is promoting development of the country's financial markets. Other owners and their respective percentages of ownership will be Sumitomo Bank Ltd., 34 percent, Bank Mee & Hope NV, 20 percent; Bank Ekspor Import Indonesia, a state-owned commercial bank, 10 percent. Merincorp will engage in underwriting, dealing, and investing in money-market instruments and securities.

As Gasoline Inventories Edge Upward

U.S. Fuel Shortage Appears to Be Easing

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The U.S. gasoline shortage seems suddenly to be easing—which is odd, as the shortage was supposed to worsen during the height of the summer driving season, and the season has scarcely begun.

It is true there is still a chance of the shortage worsening, but there is increasing cause to think it will not. There are a couple of reasons for the easing of the shortage. One is that people seem to be driving a bit less than they might, presumably to all the publicity lately about the need to conserve gasoline.

But a more important reason is that, since the federal government removed petroleum-product

New Tire-Making Process Developed

A new manufacturing process for making radial tires with higher quality and uniformity has been announced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Firestone's development involves a process to produce steel-belted radials on a Firestone-design tire assembly machine, the company says. Prior to this new process radial tires were built on two separate machines; now the total building operation is completed at one work station, Firestone says.

German Vehicle Production Rises

West Germany's motor vehicle production totalled 389,438 units in May, up from 339,143 in April and 339,627 a year earlier, the Automobile Industry Federation reports. Passenger car output was 330,330 units, up from 283,824 in April and 279,204 in May, 1972. In the first five months, total output was 1,842,078 units, up from 1,681,785 in the like 1972 period.

Japan Calculator Exports Curbed

Japan has extended its controls on exports of desk top calculators to Europe for another six months to the end of 1973. A spokesman for the Japan Machinery Exporters Association says the controls provide for exports of desk top calculators with 14 digits or more to be limited to within 130,000 units, up 50 percent, with eight to 13 digits, within 450,000 units, up 50 percent, and with seven digits or less, within 300,000 units, up 30 percent, all compared with the like period a year earlier. The government invoked the export control law for a one-year period last July amidst mounting criticism of soaring desk top calculator exports to Europe.

Tax Increases Seen Needed
To Deal With Inflation in U.S.

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—More flexible fiscal arrangements and, possibly, tax increases are needed to deal with inflationary forces in the United States, a report issued by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

In its annual review of the U.S. economy, the OECD said economic policy will be put to a crucial test over the next 12 to 18 months. The big problem is expected to come from trying to hold demand to the productive potential, so that excess demand conditions can be avoided. The danger would come from runaway prices if demand got too high.

"In recent years, the administration has, with considerable success, relied on expenditure reductions to limit the fiscal stimulus imparted to the economy," the report said.

Outs Understrain

"But, in view of the shift in the composition of federal budget outlays in recent years away from spending on goods and services toward transfers and grants, further cuts in expenditure might be difficult and probably undesirable on social considerations. 'Some form of tax action may therefore become necessary,' the survey noted, particularly if federal expenditures were to rise faster than suggested in the fiscal 1974 federal budget presented last January.

The report went on to say that "judging from past experience, the enactment of tax changes could take considerable time, and, thus, come too late from the point of view of good demand management. It would seem that more flexible fiscal arrangements are needed in the United States."

Presidential Authority
Reiterating a conclusion reached in last year's survey, the OECD said, "It is difficult to see how fiscal policy can be operated with sufficient flexibility under existing legislative arrangements."

import bans May 1, gasoline refiners in the United States have been able to import enough crude oil from the Middle East to bring the production of domestic refineries up to capacity levels. Consequently, they are producing motor fuel in record volume.

As a result, the key indicator of the gasoline outlook—the industry's weekly tabulation of inventories—has edged upward in each of the past four weeks, a dramatic change from the downward pattern that had prevailed all year. The upward trend is all the more encouraging in that it has come during the early weeks of the summer season, when gasoline use is on the increase.

Demand for gasoline continues to climb, but the rate of increase seems to be dropping from the huge jump of 7 to 9 percent in the first quarter as compared with last year. The current rate of increase is estimated at 4 to 6 percent.

Americans are using fuel in enormous quantities—more than 6.5 million 42-gallon barrels a day. And consumption is sure to reach and perhaps exceed 7 million barrels a day in the peak, motorizing months of July and August, easing off only after early September.

However, refiners are demonstrating that, barring breakdowns or an interruption in the flow of crude, they can handle the demand. Since the last week of May, refiners have been processing about 49 million barrels of gasoline a week.

That rate of output has allowed them to build their stocks from the year's low of 188.4 million barrels in May to 303.4 million barrels as of the week ended June 22, according to the American Petroleum Institute. While that's substantially under the year-earlier level of 329.5 million barrels—a none-too-comfortable supply—the gap obviously is narrowing.

John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, still predicts summer shortages of around 2 percent of demand. But he says, "It's more a matter of distribution now than a real major shortage."

Dollar Hits Lows
In Europe Despite
Propping Action

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The dollar weakened again in Europe today despite late last week's supposed to help the U.S. currency. It dropped sharply in Frankfurt, Zurich and Paris, but inched ahead in London.

Dealers said, however, that trading was slow at the outset. There were no early signs of monetary crisis. Gold, which often moves erratically higher in times of monetary uncertainty, was unchanged in London and Zurich, the two biggest markets, in early trading.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened at 2.4175 marks, down from 2.4250. It closed at 2.3985.

The mark was revalued upward by 5.5 percent against seven other European currencies last week and interest rates in the United States were raised. Both moves should have helped the dollar today, but instead the decline continued.

In Zurich, the dollar sagged to 2.85 Swiss francs, but recovered to 2.87 at the close. Dealers there said there were signs that speculators were moving into Swiss francs as a result of the mark revaluation. The French financial franc closed at 4.115 to the dollar, up from 4.16, but sterling fell to 2.58 from \$2.5825.

Stock Prices
Slump After
Fed's ActionInvestors Said to Fear
A New Credit Crunch

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices absorbed another shattering blow today in lethargic trading as Wall Street contracted a new set of jitters over rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 11.14 and closed at 880.57 in its biggest plunge in two weeks. Volume sank, however, to 9.83 million shares, the lowest since last Oct. 9, a semi-holiday in observance of Columbus Day.

The slow trading indicated that most investors were on the sidelines and that the market's weakness stemmed from an absence of active buyers, rather than a stampede to sell. Nevertheless, the slide was discouraging to analysts who had been hoping last week's three-day upsurge had signaled an end to the recent wave of selling.

Wall Street was clearly nervous over the Federal Reserve Board's decision late Friday to increase the discount rate from 6.5 to 7 percent. This action touched off another round of increases in the prime lending rate of commercial banks, from 7 3/4 to 8 percent.

Moreover, the prime rate is widely expected to go up even further in coming weeks, perhaps surpassing the 8 1/2 percent level it reached during the peak of the 1969-70 credit squeeze. The prospect of additional increases will not inspire optimism in Wall Street.

Avon Products dropped 6 1/4 to 117 1/4, Loews 1 1/2 to 23, IBM 11 3/4 to 305 1/4 and Burroughs 4 1/2 to 223 3/8.

Point-spread losers included Du Pont down 2 to 158 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 7/8 to 134 7/8, Polaroid 4 to 123 1/4, Xerox 3 3/4 to 152 3/8, Fairchild Camera 1 1/2 to 33 5/8, Upjohn 1 3/4 to 77 3/4 (ex-dividend), and Procter & Gamble 1 to 103.

Sears, Roebuck and S.S. Kresge lost more than a point apiece. U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 29 1/2 in its group, while Bethlehem Steel surrendered a like amount to 26. Automobile stocks gave up fractions.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.05 to 22.71, while declines topped advances, 473 to 370. Turnover was 1.57 million shares, down from 2.12 million on Friday.

4.8%-Revaluation Set
For Austrian Schilling

VIENNA, July 2 (UPI)—Austria revalued its currency by 4.8 percent today, the Finance Ministry said.

The upward revaluation of the Austrian schilling followed a weekend of conferences between government, national bank and industry leaders. The move was sparked by West Germany's 5.5 percent revaluation of the mark last Friday.

Soy Export Ban Eased;
Curbs Set on Scrap Iron

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Commerce Department today eased the ban on exports of soybeans and cottonseed but imposed new restrictions on exports of iron and steel scrap metal.

The department said that the embargo announced last week has been terminated for soybean and cottonseed oils and exporters will be permitted to ship up to 50 percent of outstanding orders for soybeans and up to 40 percent of the original export quantities ordered for soybean oil-cake meal. Licenses for soybeans will expire on Sept. 15 and for the cake and meal byproducts on Oct. 15.

Licenses for cottonseed and cottonseed oil-cake and meal will be issued "for the full quantity" of the unshipped balances of contracts in force as of June 13, the Commerce Department announced.

Officials said that they had decided that it will not be necessary to make allocations on a national basis. The modified regulations, they said, will have the effect of giving Japan and other major buyers of U.S. soybeans larger quantities in the current season ending Aug. 31 than they purchased a year ago.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent declined to call the iron and steel scrap export restrictions a temporary embargo, but the regulations announced today will deny export licenses for new orders for shipments of 500 short tons or more, if the orders are accepted for the period after July 1, 1973.

Orders accepted prior to July for delivery abroad in July will be granted licenses, the agency said.

The Commerce Department indicated it will decide later how it will act on export license requests for proposed shipments of ferrous scrap to buyers abroad, or when the shipments are intended to go out of the country after July 31. Mr. Dent described this process as a deferral of some export shipments.

The secretary also praised the Japanese government for its decision to defer until 1974 purchases of 1 million tons of iron and steel scrap previously ordered from U.S. suppliers.

The Japanese decision, Mr. Dent said, will reduce Japan's purchases of iron and steel scrap from the United States to about 5.5 million tons this year.

He said that the export licensing scheme also was intended to hold total U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap in 1973 to about 11.4 million tons. The export licensing restrictions, he explained, are "designed to ensure that domestic supplies of ferrous scrap will be adequate to meet the needs of U.S. industry."

"However," he said, "we will be monitoring this situation closely and decisions on export levels to be allowed after July 31 will be made based on our findings."

The Commerce Department said that exports of iron and steel scrap so far this year, combined with orders held by exporters, now total 12.4 million tons for the calendar year 1973. "Any new orders for export this year would, of course, add to this total," the agency noted, "U.S. exports of ferrous scrap last year totaled about 7.4 million tons."

The U.S. export licenses and other restrictions apply to 500 short tons or more. The Commerce Department indicated that smaller shipments would be cleared.

Markets Shut
Canadian banks and stock exchanges were closed Monday for Dominion Day, a national holiday.

German Bank in London
LONDON, July 2 (Reuters)—Investitions-und Handels-Bank AG of Frankfurt said today its London branch has opened for business.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

(Continued on next page)

-1972- Stocks and Bonds in \$ P/E				Stk. 100% High Low Last Chge				Net High Low Last Chge				-1972- Stocks and Bonds in \$ P/E				Stk. 100% High Low Last Chge				Net High Low Last Chge										
25%	121	AAR Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
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25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145	145	145	24%	4%	Anglo Ind	3	14	74	74	74	13%	4%	Bergl Bn	44	4	10	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5%	
25%	121	AAV Corp	71	5	14%	145																								

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-1972- Stocks and Bonds				-1973- Stocks and Bonds			
High Low		Vol. in & P/E		High Low		Vol. in & P/E	
1962, High Low Last Chg				1962, High Low Last Chg			
82 1/2	79 1/2	24	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
79 1/2	76 1/2	30	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
76 1/2	73 1/2	32	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
73 1/2	70 1/2	34	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
70 1/2	67 1/2	36	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
67 1/2	64 1/2	38	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
64 1/2	61 1/2	40	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
61 1/2	58 1/2	42	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
58 1/2	55 1/2	44	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
55 1/2	52 1/2	46	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
52 1/2	49 1/2	48	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
49 1/2	46 1/2	50	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
46 1/2	43 1/2	52	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
43 1/2	40 1/2	54	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
40 1/2	37 1/2	56	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
37 1/2	34 1/2	58	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
34 1/2	31 1/2	60	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
31 1/2	28 1/2	62	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
28 1/2	25 1/2	64	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
25 1/2	22 1/2	66	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
22 1/2	19 1/2	68	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
19 1/2	16 1/2	70	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
16 1/2	13 1/2	72	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
13 1/2	10 1/2	74	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	76	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
7 1/2	4 1/2	78	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
4 1/2	1 1/2	80	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
1 1/2	0 1/2	82	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0 1/2	0	84	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	86	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	88	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	90	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	92	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	94	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	96	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	98	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	100	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	102	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	104	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	106	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	108	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	110	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	112	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	114	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	116	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	118	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	120	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	122	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	124	24	10 1/2	8 1/2	11	7 1/2
0	0	126					

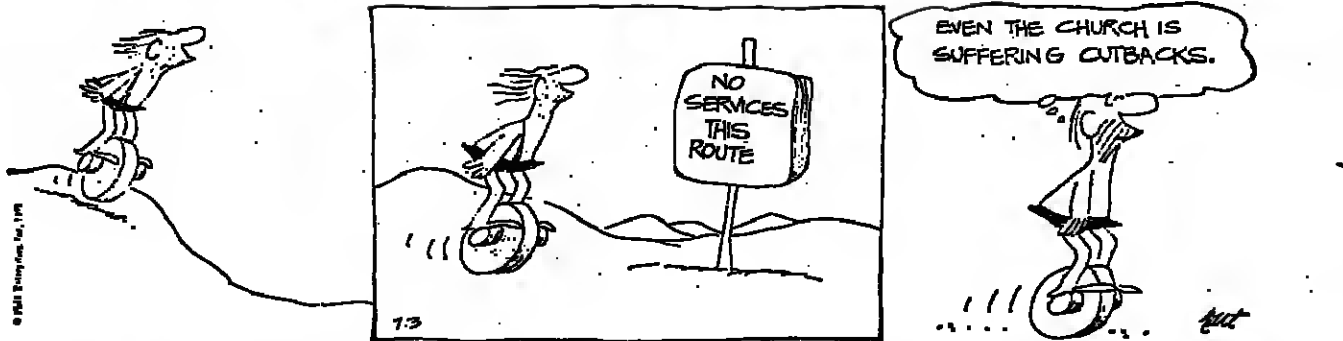
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

29th June, 1973

PEANUTS



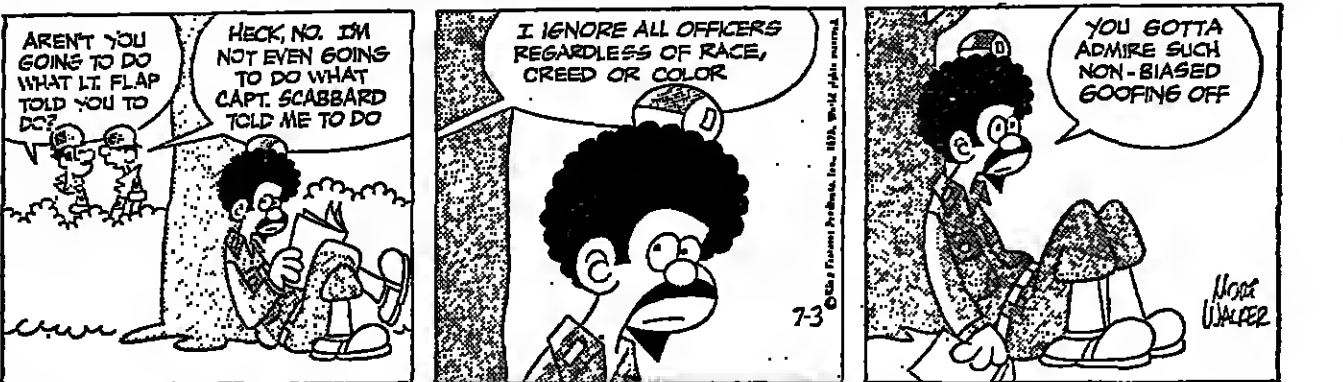
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



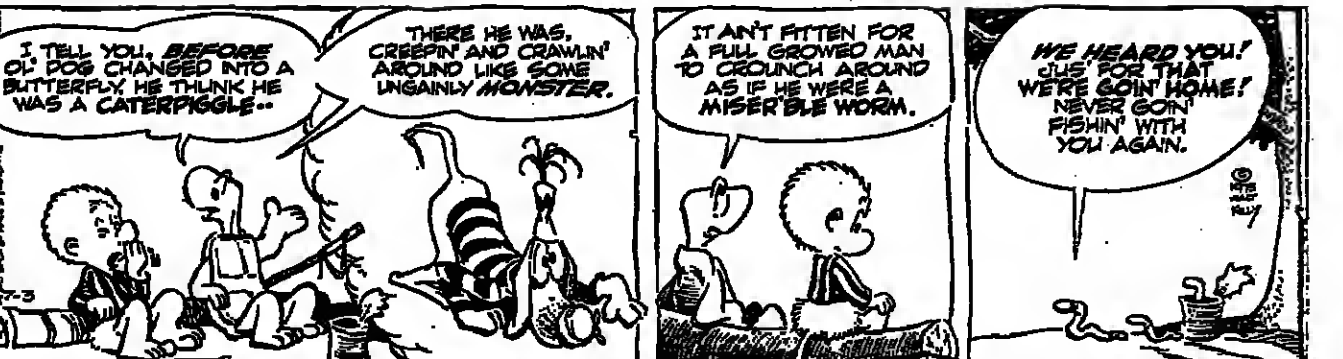
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

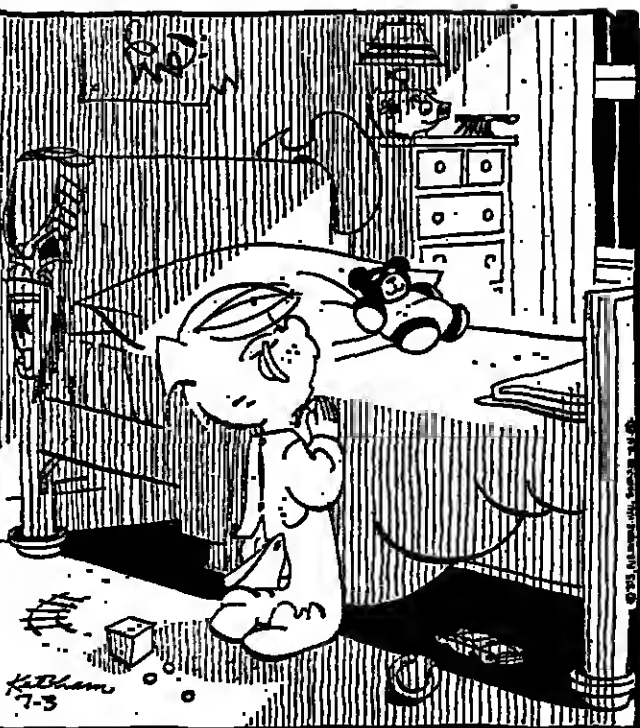
The North-South hands have borderline values for game, but prospects of collecting sufficient tricks are not exactly bright. In four hearts, the declarer will succeed in the rather unlikely event that he can handle the trump suit for the loss of just one trick and find the club ace or diamond queen well-placed; or with any three-trump division and both side-suit key cards well located.

South played in four hearts after a Stayman response to his weak no-trump opening and manufactured an extra chance. Clubs were led and continued, and he won the second trick with the king. This solved the club problem, and now he had to insure that he lost not more than two tricks in the side suits.

He saw that the diamond NORTH
 ♠ A Q 4
 ♥ Q 9 6 2
 ♦ K J 4
 ♣ Q J 3 6 3
 EAST
 ♠ J 6 3
 ♥ A J 4
 ♦ Q 9 5 5
 ♣ A 5 2
 SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K 9 7
 ♥ K 8 7 3
 ♦ A 8 3 2
 ♣ K 10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1NT Pass 2♣ Pass
 2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the club queen.

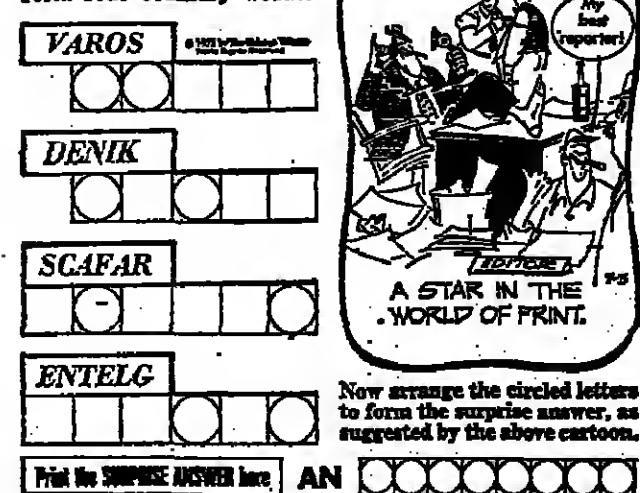
DENNIS THE MENACE



...BUT...BOYS WILL BE BOYS, RIGHT?...

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

(Answers tomorrow)
 Saturday's Jumble: BLESS DOWDY JERSEY AROUND
 Answer: The last thing the bride promised to do - "OBEY"

BOOKS

THE NEW JOURNALISM

By Tom Wolfe. With an introduction edited by Tom Wolfe and E. W. Johnson. Harper & Row, 394 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE'S no arguing with one thing: As an anthology of journalism written during the past dozen years or so, Tom Wolfe and E. W. Johnson's "The New Journalism" is just fine. It's a pleasure to read, even for a second or third time, the best of its two dozen selections (among the self-contained pieces, these are Joan Didion's "Some Dreamers of the Golden Dream," Garry Wills's "Martin Luther King Is Still on the Case" and Barbara J. Goldsmith's "La Dolce Vita").

What's more, the book is a useful historical and journalistic record of the period it covers. It's good to have available in a single volume some of the better reporting that was done on the counterculture (Robert Christgau's "Beth Ann and Macrobioicism" and Joe Eszterhas's "Charlie Simpson's Apocalypse") and Vietnam (Michael Schar's "The San" and Nicholas Tomalin's "The General Goes Zapping Charlie Com").

But Wolfe and Johnson are hardly content with leaving it at that. In the 50-odd-page book-within-a-book that Wolfe has written to introduce the anthology (this book consists of three chapters and an appendix, and is a revised version of essays on the New Journalism the author published last year in New York and Esquire magazines), and in the notes with which he prefaces each selection, Wolfe makes such elaborate claims for the volume that one is forced to read it as a manifesto announcing an aesthetic revolution.

And such, "The New Journalism" falls short of its aspirations. What Wolfe claims here is that fiction is dead and journalism has seized its power. This is how it happened: By the beginning of the 1960s, fiction's great age of social realism had ended (actually, Lionel Trilling had proclaimed its demise in 1949, in an essay that described the transformation of the bourgeois society that social realism was equipped to deal with). The novelists had gone off into a corner to worry about "myths" and write fiction that paid homage to "such conventions as No Background, No Place Name, No Dialogue and the Inexplicables."

But to have done so—to have thrown away all the conventions that the novelists had gone to such pains to develop—according to Wolfe, like trying

to improve upon modern technology by eliminating electricity. And ironically when the "60s came along, the times fairly cried out for the electricity of social realism—for the period was, according to Wolfe, "one of the most extraordinary decades in American history in terms of manners and morals. Manners and morals were the history of the sixties." And so the New Journalism moved in and by applying to nonfiction the tools of social realism—that is, by constructing their stories scene by scene, by recording dialogue in full, by adopting the so-called third-person point of view, and by re-creating the minutiae of status-life that was once the property of Dickens and Balzac—the New Journalists ran off with the power.

It is an interesting thesis—and it is put as challengingly, outrageously, and charmingly as only Tom Wolfe could do. But many flies keep buzzing in Wolfe's ointment and a few can be pointed out here. For one thing, this particular volume fails to support his contention; neither the cumulative impact of these essays nor that of any of the books from which selections are taken (such as Miller's "The Armies of the Night" or Truman Capote's "In Cold Blood") have anywhere near the impact, for my money, of a novel such as Thomas Pynchon's "Gravity's Rainbow" (in which, incidentally, the "reportage" alone—that is, the evocation of places, time-periods and status-systems—is far superior to anything New Journalism could get away with). And there is one particular claim Wolfe makes for New Journalism that continues to bother me. This is the efficacy of the third-person point of view when it is used to re-create the thoughts and feelings of a subject. Reading the selections in "The New Journalism," I found it bothered me in practice (particularly in Gay Talese's "The Soft Edge of Justice, Logan" and in the selection from Wolfe's own "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test").

And reading Wolfe's comments, I found it bothered me in theory—simply because there's no way of measuring the truth of it. It's all very well to be reassured that the subjects of John Sack's "M" signed releases stating that the author had represented their thoughts accurately. But suppose he hadn't, and what if they hadn't been asked? Could a reader—or a jury, for that matter—then tell the truth? And what monstrosities of inaccuracy and damaging speculation might be elided through such a loophole in the future?

In short, one doubts if a watershed in modern literature has yet been reached.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 41 Naval engagement | 9 Performed |
| 1 George of films | 43 Items for Mehta and Bernstein | 10 Japanese faith |
| 5 Shav's | 44 down (modifier) | 11 Closer of banks and schools |
| 10 Kind of nose | 45 Burnett | 12 Rubber trees |
| 14 Reed | 46 Old French chests | 13 Stuffed shirt |
| 15 Have | 48 Kind of mark or way | 14 Lobster traps |
| 16 Moon phenomenon | 49 Suffix of action | 21 Objectives |
| 17 Scurch's reward | 52 Bohemian river | 25 Do—thing |
| 18 A.L. pitcher Ryan | 53 Thrice-told | 26 Household gods |
| 19 Brain channel | 55 Perfume | 27 Run off |
| 20 Understanding | 56 Gossip | 28 Colonel's wear |
| 21 Flower | 57 Large duck | 29 Jury or point |
| 22 Blackmore girl | 58 Titled | 30 Sir and John |
| 23 Slow, in music | 59 Color | 33 Closet predators |
| 27 Boxing moves | 60 Eager beavers | 36 Absorbed |
| 29 Excused | 61 Regards | 37 Premiering |
| 32 Bowling alleys | | 39 Color |
| 33 Boundaries | | 40 Peer |
| 34 Bar order | | 42 Part of 7 Down |
| 35 Lunch-counter order | | 43 Cotton workers |
| 36 on (enjoyed) | | 45 Do banquet work |
| 37 Spanish jar | | 46 Bridge calls |
| 38 Leprechaun | | 47 World area |
| 39 S.A. monkeys | | 48 Seek's companion |
| 40 Outer space | | 49 Kind of football pass defense |
| | | 51 Work units |
| | | 54 Rita |
| | | 55 Earth yield |

